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MARTIAL LAW ENFORCED IN SOUTH CHINA

Canton Styled Real China, a Nation Out of Touch With Modernity and West

SOUTHERN GENERAL EXPELS COMMUNISTS

Europeans Protected Through-out Province If Rules Are Observed

By MARC T. GREENE
CANTON, March 28 (Special Correspondence).—To be in Canton today is to attain to a climatic experience in the category of the unusual and even of the adventurous. And to be the only European in a Chinese hotel in the very midst of the vast, seething, inscrutable horde that makes up this strange city is to know a sensation something out of the ordinary. Never was there a condition of greater uncertainty than exists here tonight; and as I write I can hear the murmur and the restlessness of the masses of Orientals as they throng the narrow streets and chatter in a staccato babel of 20 dialects.

Martial law has been declared and the foreign concession is heavily guarded and barricaded against the possibility of a repetition of the attack of last summer. The temper of the people is such that no man can forecast the occurrences of tomorrow; and the movement against the Russians seems to be acquiring such strength as to make the whole situation with reference to Europeans one of decided uncertainty. And yet to see Canton as it is today is to see and to know China, the China of yesterday as well as of today. For Canton is the real China, out of touch with modernity, scornful of the world of the West and Occidentals living as it has always lived and thinking as it has always thought, quite ready, indeed, to act as it acted under similar impulse in past ages. It is a sight that defies superlatives, this strange city; it is an experience that will leave a small risk it may entail to be here. And to be outside the concession, to be in the midst of the people themselves quite as if a part of their life, to be rubbing elbows with them on the thronged and vivid streets, to see never a European face or note a European sign, that, and only that, is to come close to the tumultuous heart of China!

A Visit to Canton
"Surely you are not going to Canton!" protested acquaintances in Hong Kong. "And now, at all times! Why, the boats have been attacked by pirates often!" And so on. Two "de luxe" liners with their throngs of world tourists were in the harbor, and their parties spoke of Canton with bated breath. If they only dared go there! But their eyes were fixed on it that they got not far from the brightest of the bright lights of Victoria, to say nothing of out of British jurisdiction altogether. The river-boat, bristled with armed guards, and had been provided with high steel bulwarks in case of pirate attack.

There were three other Europeans going up, one a missionary, the others Hong Kong business men, trying to carry on with their Canton interests despite the strike and boycott. "We had word last night that the Europeans had been driven out of a little place a couple of hundred miles inland where we have a station," said the missionary. "And I'm going in, if I can, to see just what has happened." He was as serene about it as if he were on the way to a cricket match. Thus the missionary, self-abnegating, never giving a thought to his personal safety! One needs to see him at his work in the East to respect him as he deserves.

Nothing happened on the way up the river, though junks, many of them pirates if they dared be, hovered about us all the time. We reached Canton after a night of hours' sail, and anchored off Shamshu, the island on which the European concessions are located. A little American cruiser, the Helena, was nearby, and two or three British light-draft gunboats. Everywhere swarmed the junks, of all sizes and styles and colors. One would say there were thousands of them.

Each Junk a Home
Along the river banks, a dozen deep, they lay for miles up and down the muddy, turbid stream. Each a home in itself, they sheltered a Chinese family, dogs and cats and fowl. Some of the larger ones had a couple of old-fashioned cannons of small bore and ludicrous incapacity mounted upon the high stern. All were gay with long banners bearing huge Chinese characters, and many carried the fantastic flag of the Kwongtung Government, which insists on being quite sufficient to itself, and denies all allegiance to Peking or to anyone. Yes, the junks were everywhere, and in them might have been found a considerable part of the vast population of this city without a counterpart on earth, this strange swarming hive of a stranger people whose numbers in it have never been counted and never can be counted.

We landed by launch in the Concession grounds, parklike, well-kept and beautiful, a fair semi-tropical scene. Here we found the American Consulate, a bit of "home" almost unbelievably located in this exotic of places. We were advised to stay in the Concession, which possesses the remnants of what was once a fine hotel. In that case there was no probability of adventure. But we had come to Canton to see China and not Europe, prettily as this bit of Europe has been developed here. We

First Unit-Steel House for America Is Opened

By the Associated Press
Tarrytown, N. Y., April 25
The first house built in this country with interchangeable unit steel frames instead of wooden framework was opened by Seymour Lowman, Lieutenant-Governor. The framework, the invention of John C. Broderick, has holes for bolts at various points so that the steel frames may be used for varying types and sizes of houses. Charles M. Schwab said that the invention may be expected to revolutionize home building as structural steel changed the construction of larger buildings.

RULING CHANGED ON FRENCH DEBT

Hitch Comes on How Much France Shall Pay at the Outset

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—France must revise its new offer for settlement of its war debt to this country, the American Debt Commission decided today.

The decision was reached at the second meeting of the American commission to study the proposal put forward last week by Henry Berenger, French Ambassador. Andrew W. Mellon Secretary of the Treasury, will confer with the Ambassador before negotiations are resumed.

Although France will be asked to modify its offer it was emphasized by the American commission that the latest discussions have not been terminated.

One of the principal hitches is how much France shall pay at the outset. Mr. Berenger proposed initial payment of \$25,000,000 annually, but the commission is understood to desire higher first payments.

The commission hopes to work out an agreement on a trading basis, without formally submitting a counter-proposal pending submission by the French ambassador of a new offer.

The negotiations do not depend on the controversial safety clause which would relieve France of its debt responsibilities in the event of failure of Germany to meet its reparations payments. The American debt commission has expressed itself firmly against this, and Mr. Berenger is expected to insist on such a guarantee.

FORMER HOSTLER SHAH OF PERSIA

New Ruler Described as Witty and Educated Man

TRADES COUNCIL ELECTIONS

WORCESTER, Mass., April 26.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the Building Trades Council of Massachusetts these officers were elected: Walter Richards of Natick, president; John Regan of Boston, vice-president; James Meehan of Lawrence, secretary; James E. Scanlon of Worcester, member of state executive committee.

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SOVIET DEMANDS ON THE REICH ARE MODERATED

Alliance Not Insisted On in Treaty—League Membership Consented To

By Special Cable
BERLIN, April 26.—The German-Soviet treaty, signed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, and Mr. Krestinsky, Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, at the German Foreign Office on Saturday is said to contain four articles. Though the strictest secrecy is maintained regarding the wording of the treaty, the following version of its contents is circulated here: Germany and Soviet Russia promise one another neutrality if one of them becomes the victim of an unprovoked attack. Germany, moreover, promises not to participate in an economic boycott of Soviet Russia, provided—according to another version—that it did not vote for taking such measures as a member of the League of Nations Council.

Germany and Soviet Russia agree to discuss with one another any international problems affecting their countries, and moreover renew their friendship. The exchange of notes between Dr. Stresemann and Georgi Tchitcherin, Russian Foreign Minister, to be published simultaneously, will show, it is said, the important part Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant played in the German-Soviet Russian parleys.

The treaty's publication is expected tomorrow morning, and couriers with copies of the treaty are en route to the capitals of the Locarno powers, in order that the governments may be informed of its contents in time.

In an article in Vorwärts, Dr. Breitscheid declares that the new treaty does not violate the Locarno pact or the constitution of the League of Nations. There is already an agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia to discuss matters relating to these two nations, he points out, adding that this agreement did not prevent Germany from concluding the Locarno pact. Soviet Russia reduced its demands considerably, in the opinion of Dr. Breitscheid, as it no longer demanded an alliance or a strict neutrality treaty, and finally was willing to consent to Germany's membership of the League of Nations and to agree to its acknowledgment of Article 16 of the League Covenant.

Russia Expresses Leaning Toward Individual Pacts

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, April 26.—The signing of the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty is regarded here as very significant, not only for Soviet-German relations, but also as a further step toward the realization of the Soviet policy of concluding peace pacts with individual nations, quite independently of the League of Nations. The Soviet-Turkish treaty last December was the first visible expression of this policy, and negotiations are now proceeding for the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

DRY HEAD URGES SEVEN CHANGES IN VOLSTEAD ACT

All to Strengthen It—Outlines Program for Congressional Action

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26.—Continued progress in prohibition enforcement is now up to Congress, thinks Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of enforcement. If it is sincerely desired to carry out the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment, he believes nine important measures for changes to tighten the law, but the changes recommended in the various bills introduced on the basis of experience in law enforcement are absolutely essential to give prohibition a fair trial.

In effect, he has said to Congress, "If you want to see prohibition enforced, give us legislation to make adequate enforcement possible."

Mr. Andrews declared that he is not at all concerned with the "facts and figures" presented to the Senate subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee during the hearings, just closed tending to show that the law is not being enforced.

Some Changes Essential

"It is absurd to say after six years that the law cannot be enforced. We have accomplished much under the law as it is. The government has found out that certain amendments are absolutely essential. The department has done enough to make Congress feel that we are not only sincere, but intelligent, in our law enforcement work. It is time for Congress to act."

The accomplishments of Mr. Andrews during his first year as chief enforcement officer speak for themselves, he believes. His efforts to dry up the large sources of illicit alcohol have also been valuable in showing clearly just where the law is weak, and what changes are needed. The Government cannot deal effectively with beer, for example, until Congress amends the law to require permits from all cereal beverage manufacturers. Control of industrial alcohol diversions, to which Mr. Andrews has devoted much attention in recent months, would be facilitated by a statute making it a serious offense to mix beverages for sale from industrial alcohol.

The following new measures and amendments to existing laws are urged before Congress for action. They have been summarized by Mr. Andrews as follows:

To Strengthen Volstead Act
1. "In addition to bills covering appropriations for the prohibition unit, customs service and coast guard, including an important personnel bill for the coast guard, we have prepared and submitted to Congress ready legislation as follows:

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

BOSTON FOR WARE RIVER WATER BUT IS AGAINST RESERVOIR SITE

Before Legislative Committee, John R. Freeman Advocates Storage Basin at Junction of Ware River and Longmeadow Brook Instead of Barre Falls

Stating that Boston and Worcester must inevitably seek additional water supplies from the Ware and Swift Rivers, John R. Freeman, engineer representing the city of Boston, today advocated the construction of a two-square-mile reservoir at the junction of the Ware River and Longmeadow Brook, instead of at Barre Falls, and placed the city of Boston on record as favoring a compromise leaning most strongly toward the Goodnough report, made four years ago.

Speaking before the Legislature's Committee on Water Supply and Metropolitan Affairs today at 12 o'clock, Mr. Freeman clearly advocated the construction of a two-square-mile reservoir at the junction of the Ware River and Longmeadow Brook, instead of at Barre Falls, and placed the city of Boston on record as favoring a compromise leaning most strongly toward the Goodnough report, made four years ago.

Instead of the dam at Barre Falls, he proposed one at the confluence of the Ware River and Longmeadow Brook, which would include only about 30 acres of swamp land, and with a capacity of two square miles. Such a reservoir, he said, would furnish from 30,000,000 to 33,000,000 gallons of water a day, which would require filtration, and would equal in quality present water supplies. Of this supply, Worcester would take 5,000,000 gallons and the Metropolitan District would use the 28,000,000 gallons remaining. Sufficient supply could be provided, he estimated, to last Worcester for 50 years to come.

Eventually, after the Ware reservoir had been constructed and the water absorbed, it would be necessary to go to the Swift River, as provided for in several plans before the committee. A tunnel might be started to the Swift River in three years, he said, in order to build slowly and at less expense. Mr. Freeman said, however, that the reservoir which he proposed would defer the time when it would be necessary to go to the Swift River for water.

Leaders at National Y. W. C. A. Convention



FOOTBALL HELD A DETRIMENT TO SCHOLARSHIP

Stadium 'Dwarfs' Library, Laboratory, and Classroom, Professors Agree

NEW SITE ASKED FOR COURTHOUSE ANNEX OPPOSED

Original Bill, Providing \$6,450,000 Addition, Is Debated at Hearing

Objection to plans for the erection of a new \$6,450,000 Suffolk County courthouse attached to the present building in Pemberton Square was presented today by several speakers before the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance on the grounds that the structure would be extravagant and it was urged that a new courthouse be built near Castle Square or some other section of the city where less congestion prevails.

Construction of the courthouse in Pemberton Square was provided for in a bill reported favorably by the Committee on Counties, and the bill provides that the City of Boston should bear the expense. Boston was represented at the hearing today by H. Murray Pakulski of the city law department, who said that the city was neither in favor nor opposed to the bill.

Hearing Continued
Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, State Senator, chairman of the committee, expressed some dissatisfaction with this attitude on the part of the city government in view of the fact that the bill would authorize the city to expend more than \$6,000,000 on a very important project. Mr. Pakulski will try to find out the attitude of Mayor Nichols and let the committee know about it tomorrow.

The project for a courthouse in a different section of the city was proposed by Joseph C. Conry, former Representative in Congress, who said that the structure proposed in Pemberton Square proposed to take a large tract of land and that land near the present courthouse is too expensive and congested too great. The new structure should be located uptown, he said, where cheaper land will serve equally as good a purpose.

Plan for Addition
The plan for an addition in Pemberton Square was proposed by a special commission of W. P. Adden and Fred H. Kimball, members, were present at the hearing today furnished information. The plan is to take a large section of land bounded on the north by Court Street, on the east by Somerset Street, on the south by Ashburton Place and on the west by Bulfinch and Allston Places and land owned by Boston University.

Portions of Howard Street and Allston Street would be discontinued and Somerset Street would be extended to Court Street. Herbert Parker, formerly Attorney General, spoke briefly, urged favorable action and said that present conditions of the Court House are intolerable.

Recommended Legislation
On the recommended legislative program for the next two years are education in responsibilities for citizenship, state legislation leading toward the eight-hour day, abolition of night work and minimum wage, appropriations for the women's and children's bureaus of the United States Department of Labor, opposition to the proposed federal equal rights amendment, ratification of the proposed federal child labor amendment, state child labor laws and school laws, support for the proposed federal Department of Education, study of legal regulations regarding marriage and divorce, support of measures furthering the social welfare of aliens, co-operation

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The enormous financial outlay involved in the maintenance of football, they assert, "creates in the undergraduate mind a false sense of its importance. The financial rewards available at once to the successful player who turns professional are such as to unsettle ideas and ideals."

The sheer physical size of the stadium dwarfs the significance of the library, laboratory and lecture hall.

The committee recognizes that conditions vary greatly in different institutions and groups of institutions, that the picture it draws cannot apply completely to all institutions, and expresses the "hope that individual institutions or groups of institutions may take this generalized report as a rough outline for the preparation of a local report," and will frame a report which will have a specific local validity and which may bring about the local adoption of such a report.

The committee urges that whatever action is taken be completed this spring and recommends that the report of the proposed joint meeting of colleges, looking to remedial action, be ready before the end of May, 1926.

The committee is headed by Prof. Ernest H. Wilkins of the University of Chicago.

Y. W. C. A. LOWERS SECTARIAN BARS

Vote Was 1147 to 199—Support of Drastic Dry Law Pledged in Resolution

By MARJORIE SHULER

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—The National Young Women's Christian Association will be in the ranks of supporters of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a recommendation of the resolutions committee to the biennial convention, in session here. The organization already is committed to law enforcement, and has been co-operating with the work of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

The new resolution reads: "Inasmuch as woman's highest responsibility is citizenship, and inasmuch as the protection of future generations, and, whereas, we believe that to legalize the sale of light wines and beers would not only bring back the saloon in some form, but would tend to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment, therefore

"Be It Resolved, That the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America in convention assembled go on record against any law which would weaken the Eighteenth Amendment, and further pledge our hearty co-operation not only for the enforcement of law, but for the building of intelligent public sentiment for law observance."

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'FIN. COM.' CHIEF PLEDGES AID TO BOSTON COUNCIL

Frederick W. Carr Accepts Invitation to Conference—Asks Co-operation

MAYOR PREPARED WAY FOR RAPPROCHEMENT

Question of Proper Field of Lawmakers' Activities Led to Present Overtures

Establishing a significant precedent in Boston politics, Frederick W. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, whose guardianship of the municipal finances has been marked in recent years by occasionally strained relations with the City Hall, met with the City Council at their weekly session this afternoon and enunciated a renewed program of co-operation.

Mr. Carr's appearance before the City Council was in response to an invitation extended to him last week, and is said to mark the first time in the history of the Finance Commission that this board has been represented officially at a meeting with the City Councilmen.

Some weeks ago Mayor Nichols and the Finance Commission sat together in his office to discuss proposed city loans, the budget, the amount of the tax rate for the year, and other important municipal projects, thus re-establishing the relations which Mayor Peterson had essayed in his administration, but it remained for the chairman to accept the invitation of the council to question him for advice and guidance and thereby complete the tender of co-operative administration of city affairs.

Interpretation of Charter
Mr. Carr discussed quite freely the relations they bore to the city administration. It was this question involving the extent of the province of the councilmen to interest themselves in city administration which led, last week, to the proposed invitation of the chairman of the Finance Commission to confer with the legislative branch's members.

The particular issue on which the Councilmen sought an explanation from Mr. Carr, and which is expected to be clarified by further conversations with the Finance Commission head is the interpretation of the following section of the City Charter concerning the participation of city officials outside the particular duties of their offices:

"Neither the city council nor any member or committee, officer or employee thereof shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, directly or indirectly on behalf of the city or of the County of Suffolk take part in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, the purchase of materials, supplies or real estate; nor in the construction, alteration or repair of any public works, buildings or other property; nor in the care, custody and management of the same; nor in the conduct of the executive or administrative business of the city or county; nor in the appointment or removal of any municipal employee; nor in the expenditure of public money except such as may be necessary for the contingent and incidental expenses of the city council. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

When Mr. Carr outlined the work of the commission so far as it has to do with the activities of the council, he said he did not wish to offer any advice nor suggestions unless the councilmen would welcome them, and he made it plain that the representatives of the commission who visited City Hall were not there in the capacity of detectives shadowing the movements of any members of the council. This, Mr. Carr explained, is no part of the duty of the commission.

This position made clear by the chairman was because of statements made last week by certain councilmen to the effect that their desire to secure employment for certain constituents might give rise to charges that they were running at cross-purposes with the charter, and it was said that the Finance Commission was interested in the proposition.

In welcoming the chairman of the commission, Charles G. Keene, president of the council, said that while last week he and certain other councilmen had opposed asking the presence of the chairman, it was on the ground that no such summons could be lawfully served. However, he said he and his associates were glad to have the chairman a voluntary visitor in their assemblage and that such evidence of ready co-operation should be met with as hearty response on the part of the Council.

ITALY DENIES RUMORS

Rome, April 24.—An official communiqué issued this morning denies categorically any military operations which it is alleged Italy contemplates shortly undertaking. The rumor is described as "absolutely false and devoid of any foundation," and is attributed to a maneuver against the lira. Meanwhile, Benito Mussolini, the Premier, left Rome for Milan to preside at a meeting of the Fascist Central Committee, where he entered fully into the internal situation of the Fascist Party, which he declared was excellent from all viewpoints.

Left-Over Hours Mean Dollars!

QUITTING TIME down town doesn't mean rest for many ambitious young women, for then they set out to make leisure time into extra money. How unsuspicious talents have been developed in clever ways will be outlined

in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

WESTERN ROADS ASK JUSTICE IN RATE RISE PLEA

Say They Seek Revenues
Equal to Other Rate
Districts

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—A 5 per cent increase in freight rate revenues spread over the entire western district "may mean the salvation of many western railroads," says a brief prepared for filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission today. The brief is intended as a reply to arguments opposing the plea of the western railroads for a 5 per cent freight rate increase.

"To contend that the present volume of traffic cannot sustain the meager increase is to challenge the very foundation of this immense western empire," the brief sets forth.

A Fair Return
"All our opponents admit that during the last five years the western railroads have not earned a fair return. It has been conceded that the western railroads have failed to secure the same rate of return which the railroads in the other two rate districts in the United States have been permitted to earn."

"The inadequacy of the present earnings of the western carriers is admitted even by those who state that 'Upon what then do they base their opposition?' In addition to the old standbys, further objections have been put forward based on imaginative interpretations of the Hoch-Smith bill and upon the statement that there are 'controlling political influences' using the term 'political' in its highest sense, for disregarding the doctrines laid down by the courts in respect to the valuation upon which railway returns are to be computed."

Hoch-Smith Resolution
"As regards the Hoch-Smith resolution, this law, on its face, is clearly designed to protect the railroads in the western district, as well as in other rate groups, in receiving the fair return which is contemplated by the transportation act. 'As to the proposition that there are 'controlling political influences,' for disregarding the decisions of the courts in arriving at the valuation of railway property, we answer that the problem before the commission is one of applying the law and safeguarding the rights of the railroads and the public as they have been declared in the Constitution."

MIDDLEBURY HONORED BY KING OF SPAIN

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 26 (AP)—President Paul Dwight Moody and Prof. Julian Moreno-Lacalle of the Spanish school of Middlebury College have been awarded the Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Isabella by King Alfonso of Spain. Notification of the award in recognition of the work of the school was received from the Spanish Embassy at Washington.

Formal presentation of the insignia will be made during the summer session of the school by a representative of the Spanish Government. The order is one of the highest and oldest within the gift of the Spanish ruler and was founded for the purpose of giving recognition to those who render distinguished service to Spain in the New World.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 26 (Special)—Ruth O. Rose of Western Springs, Ill., a member of the class of 1926 at Smith College, has been awarded the alumnae fellowship of \$800 for the year 1926-27. This fellowship is offered by the alumnae of the college to a member of the graduating class who is selected by the committee on graduate instruction. The holder of the fellowship may study at Smith College or some other approved institution. Miss Rose is planning to work in English at Columbia University.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Church of Christ, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the Town Hall, 7:30. Address: "The Navy Department Library and Its Archives." Rear Admiral Elliot Snow, U. S. N., of Washington, D. C., meeting of the Special Libraries Association of the United States, at the Hotel Newbury, 7:30. Meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Chamber of Commerce Building, 7:30. Address: "The College and the State," by Edward M. Collins, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, 8:00. Concert by Holy Cross College Musical Clubs at Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Theaters
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15. Copley—"Andrew Takes a Wife," 8:15. Keith-Vaudeville—"The Little Minister," 8:15. Repertory—"The Little Minister," 8:15. Photo-plays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15. Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15. Metropolitan—"A Social Celebrity."

Events Tomorrow
Address: "The Music of the Wild," by Miss M. Leta Taylor, meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple. Address: "College Girls' Problems," by Mrs. Lucy J. Felt, meeting of Alpha Gamma Delta Mothers' Club, Copley Methodist Episcopal Church, 7:30. Address: "What Makes the Buyer Buy," by Charles W. Myers, director of Trade Relations, Armour & Co., Chicago, Advertising Club luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30. Baseball, Brookline vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Who breakfasted and dined in Dayton but lunched in Washington?
What unique library has been opened in Athens?
How did B. F. measure a fox terrier?
What has music of the last 30 years lacked?
What has been the effect of the Senate prohibition hearings?
What epic in soap has been uncovered in New York?

These Questions Were Answered in
Saturday's MONITOR

SOVIET DEMANDS ARE MODERATED

(Continued from Page 1)

conclusion of similar pacts between the Soviet Government and various Baltic states.

A Foreign Office official told The Christian Science Monitor representative: "We believe this system of concluding individual non-aggression pacts represents the most practicable and promising means of promoting the cause of peace and disarmament. Should we succeed in concluding such pacts with all our western neighbor states we would consider the possibility of further reducing our armament."

The assistant foreign commissioner, Maxim Litvinov, was loudly cheered as he announced the signing of the treaty before the session of the Soviet executive committee meeting at the Kremlin Palace. After outlining the terms of the treaty, providing mutual abstinence of hostile action and neutrality in the event of either party being attacked by a third power, or combination of powers, Mr. Litvinov declared: "We can be glad we have deprived Locarno of part of the danger which it represented for the Soviet Union. Our present treaty with Germany contradicts the idea of Locarno only if Locarno meant the isolation of the Soviet Union."

The monitor representative is reliably informed that the negotiations for the Soviet-German treaty were begun before the conclusion of the Locarno pact. Russia suggested the idea of the treaty as a means of removing any apprehensions that German entrance to the League would involve an anti-Soviet orientation of German foreign policy. Mr. Litvinov discussed the Soviet relations with other countries, remarking: "There is a stronger movement in America for the restoration of relations with the Soviet Union. We learn unofficially that the American Government demands that we recognize the American loan to the Karsky Government, agreeing simultaneously to examine Russian counter-claims."

"Such an attitude would not create great difficulties. The Soviet Government has often expressed its readiness immediately to negotiate with the American Government." Regarding Anglo-Russian relations, Mr. Litvinov declared that the recent Parliamentary discussion over the possibility of giving Russia the benefits of the Export Credit Act and the speech made by Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, were favorable signs, adding: "As shown as the English Government shows as much desire as Russia to reach an agreement, the latter will do everything to make this possible."

Paris Visualizes Treaty as Powerful Weapon in Hands of Germany

By SISLEY HULLSTON

PARIS, April 26—As the Russo-German Treaty is concluded The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by Christian Rakowsky and the members of his entourage that Russia is prepared to offer a similar agreement with France. It is the settled policy of Russia to seek friendly accords with the western countries on the continent, yet the French are unquestionably perturbed by the latter, and insure that Germany has effected with Russia. According to French

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; diminishing northwest and west winds. New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued cool tonight; slowly rising temperature in the interior Tuesday; diminishing northwest and west winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Generally fair first half and showers latter half; cool at beginning, warmer middle and cooler near end of week.

Official Temperatures

(U. S. Standard time, 76° meridian)
Albany 40
Atlantic City 48
Boston 44
Buffalo 40
Calgary 40
Chicago 36
Cleveland 40
Denver 40
Des Moines 40
Eastport 40
Galveston 52
Hartford 40
Havana 56
Jacksonville 50
Kansas City 40
Los Angeles 42

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:31 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:34 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:08 p. m.

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Clothing. The modern scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no fumes, no odor. No damage to fabrics. Purchase price per dozen, \$2.50. Postpaid, \$3.00. Write for free folder. SENTRY CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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EARNED INCOMES CREDIT EXPLAINED

Internal Revenue Collector
Publishes Illustration

The Boston office of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue today explained to taxpayers the proper method of computing the 25 per cent credit for earned income where surtax is taken into consideration for the first time under the Revenue Act of 1926. The Boston district in which Thomas W. White is collector, gave the following illustration of the way to work this problem in income taxation:

"A taxpayer, married and with no dependents, received in 1925 a salary of \$14,000 and in a stock market transaction lost \$800, reducing his net income to \$13,200. He is not allowed the full credit on an earned income of \$14,000. The 25 per cent credit is limited to 25 per cent of the normal tax due on \$13,200, plus 25 per cent of the surtax on the earned net income of \$13,200."

Following is the computation:
Earned net income.....\$14,000.00
Surtax on \$14,000..... 40.00
25 per cent of \$14,000..... 10.00
Net income..... 13,200.00
Less personal exemption..... 3,500.00
Balance taxable at 14 per cent..... 9,700.00
Normal tax..... 1,358.00

"Twenty-five per cent credit on the normal tax of \$37.50 is \$9.38. Twenty-five per cent credit of the surtax on \$40 is \$10.40. These amounts make a total credit of \$19.78 which, deducted from \$37.50, leaves payable a tax of \$17.72."

"The earned income which a taxpayer may use to determine his credit is that money received from services actually rendered. In the case of a partnership where salary is paid, and there is also a division of profits, the earned income is 20 per cent of the salary received, plus the division of profits."

"Where the income is from business, the earned income is 20 per cent of the amount thus received. Regardless of what the taxpayer's earned income is, it shall not be considered to be less than \$500 in computing his earned income credit."

A. C. BURRAGE WINS HORTICULTURE PRIZE

Massachusetts Society Head
Honored by Pennsylvanians

Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has been named winner of the Schaffer Memorial Medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which was announced today. This medal, which is the highest award of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, is given each year to the person who in the opinion of its directors has done most to advance interest in horticulture.

Mr. Burrage has been an outstanding figure in the horticultural world for several years. He is president of the American Orchid Society, and has been awarded the highest honor of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which is the Schaffer Memorial Medal. He has put on several exhibitions at Horticultural Hall which, it is said, have not been surpassed, and last year made an exhibition of New England orchids at the Chelsea show in London, sending the plants over in cold storage and having them forced in an English greenhouse.

This achievement is made especial mention of by the Pennsylvania Society, which also calls attention to Mr. Burrage's very successful administration of the affairs of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the improvement in its exhibitions, and the society's general prosperity. Since Mr. Burrage became president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, five years ago, the membership has increased from about 800 to over 3000. During this time the society has established a semi-monthly publication, Horticulture Illustrated, which is circulated throughout the country, and has greatly increased the activities of its library, which now contains 25,000 volumes and employs three persons regularly.

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Schedule

(Eastern Standard Time)

To Portland (Dining Car Service)

To Boston

To Portland

To Boston

To Portland

To Boston

To Portland

To Boston

To Portland

To Boston

To Portland

Portland Wins First Honors in Quincy Glee Club Contest

Newton Second, Springfield Third in Competition
Whose Purpose Is Promotion of Community
Singing—Ten Organizations Take Part

QUINCY, Mass., April 26 (Special)—Back to the Pine Tree State, which recently has become notably acquisitive of high honors in many phases of contemporary activity, the Portland Singing Club, Alfred Brinkler conductor, of Portland, Me., proudly bore first prize of \$500 from the singing contest in which it engaged with nine other men's glee clubs here Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs.

Judges of the contest, in which the 10 clubs having an approximate membership of 500 were entered, were William Arms Fisher of Boston, Ralph L. Baldwin of Hartford, Conn., and Prof. Edward H. Wass of Bowdoin College. Second and third prizes of \$300 and \$200 respectively were won by the Highland Glee Club of Newbury, Mass., and the MacDowell Male Choir of Springfield, Mass., Arthur H. Turner, conductor.

The winning of the first prize carries with it for the Portland Club an invitation to take part in a similar contest to be held at the Sequenconal celebration in Philadelphia in July.

"At the Crossroads" Sung
It was required of the clubs that they sing two selections to be judged by musical experts, of whom during the contest they had no view. Frederick Field Bullard's "At the Crossroads" was specifically required, and one other optional selection of the clubs.

The singing contest was the direct outgrowth of a movement looking toward the re-establishment of a community music for men's musical clubs begun in 1901 by Herbert J. Gurney of Wollaston when he founded the Wollaston Glee Club of Quincy.

In 1920 a federation of Greater Boston men's singing clubs, with four charter member clubs and the horizons and names of the organization, were subsequently changed to welcome singing clubs from throughout New England which should contribute to so admirable a means of bringing back to their several communities a type of musical adventure and activity certain not only to provide musical training, but to promote social acquaintanceship and good feeling among men possessing high ambition and ideals for the growth of community music.

Official Welcome Extended
A welcome to the city was extended to the clubs at the evening concert of the massed groups by Charles A. Ross, acting mayor. The prizes were presented the winners by Wellington T. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, acting in behalf of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller.

The public concert was conducted by Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music. "John Peel," memorably a song of the older English north country, was singled out for a peculiar effectiveness, and the arrangement by Adelaide Proctor and Sir Arthur Sullivan of "The Lost Chord" as well.

At the conclusion of the concert program Herbert J. Gurney, president of the federation and a member of the competing Wollaston Glee

Club, told briefly of the gratification had by Quincy and its lovers of music in the successful culmination of a plan which ideally it had been hoped would show its greatest influence in the definite launching of a new promotion of community song.

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COAL SUBSIDY MAY CONTINUE

British Trade Congress to Lay Plan for Settlement Before Premier

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 26.—The Trade Union Congress committee, representing the British Trade Union movement generally, has now formulated concrete proposals for a coal peace which it discussed today with Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister. The main points it urges are that an immediate crisis should be postponed by continuing the existing arrangement temporarily, while the changes in the coal industrial organization advised by the Royal Coal Commission are brought into effect. It holds that the economic difficulties which seem insuperable when regarded in the light of the past may become negotiable when the coal industry has been placed upon a sounder economic footing.

This would mean the continuation of the much-criticized state subsidy, which the right wing of the Conservatives strongly oppose as unfair to other industries whose conditions are scarcely better than those in the coal trade.

Labor and Liberal Support
It is supported, however, not only by Labor but also by some Liberals and the left wing of the Conservatives.

John Wheatley, Health Minister in the late Labor Government, at Edinburgh, lauded the subsidy as the Socialists' remedy, since it applies "surplus wealth" to assure the workers a "decent standard living."

Sir Alfred Mond, a Conservative of the left wing, on the other hand, although absolutely opposed to the interpretation Mr. Wheatley puts upon state aid, would, nevertheless, continue Government assistance in the form of a loan fund to help the bad collieries, while reorganization is proceeding thereby, as he explained at South Shields, enabling them to reopen when the coal demand revives.

The Government's Attitude
In the meanwhile statements have been prepared for Mr. Baldwin to lay before the miners and mine owners separately, indicating exactly what action each side would have to take to fulfill their share of the coal commission's scheme, which the Government has already expressed its willingness to implement by legislation. This statement will be discussed here on Wednesday by the coal miners' delegates at a conference without whose sanction the coal miners' executive declares itself unable to move a half's breadth from its refusal to consider any modification whatever in wages or hours. The sand, however, is running out. There are only five more days in which to prevent a general mine closure, which occurs automatically next week-end unless an agreement is secured by Friday.

Government to Meet Eventuallyities
The Government's arrangements to meet possible eventualities are therefore being completed, especially in regard to transport, which is the main problem, as the railway workers may refuse to handle coal. Although the situation has become grave, however, it is still regarded as almost inconceivable—in view of the undoubted strong desire all parties have for peace—that a conflict should ensue.

As Frank Hodges, secretary of the International Miners' Federation, points out in today's Daily Mail, a stoppage would not change "inexorable economic facts," while it might leave the industry in a "far worse position."

'RICH MAN'S COLLEGE' ASSERTION IS DENIED

Many Students Earning Their Way at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 26 (P)—Investigators have come forward with a denial that Williams is a "rich man's college." They assert that the epithet is quite undeserved. The results of an investigation of records at the dean's office show that 10 per cent of the students are receiving scholarships and that many more are earning part of their expenses through various campus activities.

An endowment of \$500,000 provides scholarship for deserving and needy students and in addition, scholarship prizes amounting to nearly \$2000 are awarded yearly.

Williamstown is too small to afford much part-time employment, but the college offers many opportunities, so that few fail for want of income. Some leave with larger bank accounts than when they entered. Some students in this "rich man's college" wait on table or act as fraternity treasurers for their board; for lucrative managerial positions on non-scholarship organizations. Tutoring yields income to others. One man each year sells 10 minutes of his morning sleep for \$150. He rings the chimes for chapel.

**ITALY SUCCEEDS IN
SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN**

By Special Cable
ROME, April 26.—Military operations started last week in Nogal territory, Italian Somaliland, with the object of bringing the native sultanates under the effective rule of Italy are progressing favorably. An official statement just issued says that the resistance of the Somalis to Italian penetration has broken down, a large body of Somalis being attacked and defeated at Isl, 20 kilometres north of Illigh, with considerable losses. The Omare Mahmud tribe surrendered to the Italians with their arms, while leaders of the rebels were taken prisoners.

The cruiser Campania, supporting land operations, bombarded the native camps at a place called Nabba. As soon as the coast line was fortified the Italian troops proceeded to the occupation of the interior of the Nogal Valley, forming part of Italian Somaliland. At Cyrenaca also a group of rebels were defeated, thus gradually eliminating the influence of the Senussi and pacifying the whole colony.

PRESIDENT'S WORLD POLICIES WIN WITH DEMOCRATS' HELP

World Court and Italian Debt Plan Approved in Senate,
but Republican Control Next Session in Doubt

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, April 26.—With ratification of the Italian debt settlement by the Senate, the main items in the Coolidge foreign program have now received congressional approval. The Italian vote will be followed by relatively prompt ratification of the debt settlement with Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and Estonia. American entry into the World Court was voted by the Senate at the end of January. The court and the foreign debts

were the twin planks in the Administration's international platform as far as Congress is concerned. President Coolidge and Republican leaders generally were bent upon having both issues satisfactorily out of the way before the 1926 congressional campaign. In unsettled condition they contained political dynamite.

The Democrats, eager for an issue, were prepared to seize upon the unsettled debts and exploit them to the limit. The debts are now not only about to be removed from the field of public controversy, but, as the Administration believes, removed with credit to the Republican Party. The fact that Democrats were conspicuous in advocacy of both the court and the debt settlements does not, in Republican opinion, deprive that party of principal credit for bringing them into harbor.

French Debt Problem
Two items on the Coolidge international agenda still remain undecided. One is the French debt; the other is the treaty with Turkey. The French transaction is probably considerably further advanced than is publicly realized.

It is concurrently reported, mainly on the strength of advices from Paris, that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Ambassador Berenger have agreed "in principle" on a basis of settlement. The American debt funding commission as a whole, according to the understanding on Capitol Hill, has not approved of the general plan on which Messrs. Mellon and Berenger are said to have agreed.

Highly influential members of the commission are known to be unalterably opposed to the Paris view that debt payments to America must be conditional upon German reparations payments to France, and pro-rated accordingly. Such proposals have emanated from Paris in the past, and been as often rejected in Washington. Yet there are prominent French statesmen who stubbornly affirm that no other settlement is debatable from their country's standpoint.

When the Caillaux negotiations broke down in Washington last fall America asked about 60 per cent of what the act of Congress empowers the Government to demand, while Mr. Caillaux offered about 40 per cent. The Belgian debt has been funded at about 45 per cent. We settled with Italy at roughly 28 per cent. The French settlement, many authorities think, will be around 45 per cent.

Aid of Democrats
Although claiming Administration victory for outstanding Coolidge foreign policies, Republican leaders freely admit it could not have been obtained without Democratic support. The circumstance induces certain Republicans to allege that the rôle of Joseph T. Robinson's Democratic cohorts is that of "a spare tire" for the Republicans. The reason why the "spare tire" has had to be put on the Republican wheel so often is that President Coolidge has no dependable majority in the Senate on critical occasions.

It is a wholly anomalous situation that, although the Senate has "stood by the President" on the big issues of the session, the Republicans face the impending congressional elections with unqualified apprehension. They are apprehensive lest the World Court issue, farm discontent, prohibition, or local squabbles in various states will defeat enough Republican senators to hand over control of the Senate to the Democrats on March 4, 1927.

There will have to be only seven or eight changes among the 34 seats now held by Republicans to wipe out their present margin of control. The Democrats plan to make their hardest fight in eight or ten states where the chances of unseating Republicans are the best, and not waste their ammunition trying for a landslide in the senatorial field as a whole.

**ITALIANS GRATIFIED
AT BRIAND'S SPEECH**
By Special Cable
ROME, April 26.—The declarations made by Aristide Briand in the French Parliament on the reparations "Say It With Flowers"

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New Hosiery for Dress and Sport wear, different from the ordinary.
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\$8 a Lot of Money in Those Days



This Young Lady is Holding What is Believed to Be the Biggest Piece of Money in the World. Its Value is \$8. Its Weight is 32 Pounds. It's Two Feet Long and One Foot Wide and Made of Copper Alloy. It's a Swedish Riksdaler and Bears the Date of 1659 and Has the Royal Stamp of King Charles Gustavus on Four Sides. It is in the Livestock Collection in the Newark (N. J.) Museum. We Are Anxious to See the Purse in Which Such Coins Were Carried.

Green Mountain Club Planning for 1926 Opening of Long Trail

Lodge at Sherburne Pass to Be Dedicated on May 30
and Field Day Will Be Held Later—Accomplishments of the Past Year Are Reviewed

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 23.—Officials of the Green Mountain Club are planning on May 30 for the dedication of the Long Trail Lodge at Sherburne Pass, and it is expected also that the date will witness the formal opening of the 1926 season of the trail itself.

A field day for the members of the club will be held early this summer, and plans are now well under way for the event. Many outdoor enthusiasts are planning to attend.

Concerning the accomplishments of the past year and the outlook for the coming season, the trails committee has issued the following statement:

"Much reliance is placed by the trail committee upon the new plan for keeping the trail in order by apportionment, as all parts of it have been assigned and assignments accepted, so it is confidently expected that that trail will be more energetically worked and better cared for than ever before.

"The Bennington section members have been out scouting three times during the winter, with the idea of improving and changing their part of the trail over the ridges and away from the town, going direct along the heights from the Massachusetts line to Hell Hollow. The southern end on the Massachusetts line has been moved two miles to the west to connect with the Appalachian trail which runs straight from Greylock Mountain near North Adams to the Vermont line. At the north, the trail is complete to Hazen's Notch, which is 10 miles from Jay Peak, and the continuation to that peak will be scouted out early this season.

"The Burlington section will build a camp in Nebraska Notch to be called the James P. Taylor camp, in honor of the originator of the Green Mountain Club, and also promises early working of the trail to Sterling Pond.

"The trail committee expects to put in some work on that part of the Appalachian trail extending from Deer Leap Camp to Happy Hill, where it connects with the Dartmouth trail to the White Mountains.

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tions of Italy and France created an excellent impression here and favorable comments appear in the press, the hope being expressed of friendlier relations being established between the two countries. The message says that the differences now dividing the two nations can be eliminated with common advantages. The act of Italy's expansion being recognized by the French Premier is regarded as one of exceptional importance, since it is possible to obtain by peaceful means objects which Italy regards as essential for its welfare.

The Tribune says the collaboration of France and Italy is possible if the outside differences dividing the two countries are eliminated, the chief among these being the status of Italians in Tunis, the nationality of whom must be respected.

ELEVATED REPORTS PROFIT FOR MARCH

Nine-Month Deficit Smaller
Than in Previous Period

More than 31,853,096 dimes were dropped into Boston Elevated coffers during March, bringing the total receipts for the nine months ending March 31 up to \$26,160,870.48. The total cost of service during March was \$3,025,537.04, leaving an excess of \$23,135,333.44, or over cost of service of \$181,772.65.

Although almost 4,000,000 fewer persons have been carried so far this year than in the corresponding period last year, March's record of more than 33,000,000 represented an increase of more than 1,000,000 as compared with February. The costs of service exceed the receipts for the last nine months by \$142,434.28, but this compares favorably with the record of the same period a year ago when the excess was \$275,209.25.

An order placed this week for 100 steel cars, when filled, will make the subway and elevated equipment 100 per cent steel—a record that is equaled only by Philadelphia. The last group of wooden cars in use now will be displaced by these cars when they are delivered, which will be some time around the first of the year.

A second announcement of immediate interest is the establishment of a bus line to supplant the one-man trolleys on the Lake Street-Brookline Village line. This will be started Tuesday.

The number of trips will be increased from 116 by the one-man trolley, to 132 by the buses. Fifteen trips will be made during the rush hours, as compared to seven heretofore. The route will be Lake Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill Avenue, Beacon Street, Washington Street to Village Square.

BROCKTON FAIR TO RUN SEVEN DAYS

BROCKTON, Mass., April 26 (P)—The Brockton Fair of 1926 will run six days or seven if a Sunday concert on Oct. 3 is counted in. The fair, according to present plans will open on Sunday, Oct. 3, with a sacred concert and continue through Oct. 9. Children's Day has been changed from Tuesday to Monday and Governor's Day from Thursday to Tuesday.

Wednesday will be Grange Day, Thursday, Boston Day, Friday to be named, and Saturday will be Everybody's Day.

TELETYPE CORPORATION
Teletype Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports net profit of \$53,143 after all charges and federal taxes, compared with \$37,506 in the first quarter of 1925.

Clean Greasy and Grimy Hands
Lather your hands with any good soap. Then pour a few drops of Carbona into the palm of one hand and rub the hands thoroughly without running water over them. This will loosen the dirt, which can then be washed off.

For Safety's Sake—demand CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
Guaranteed not to contain Kerosene, Naphtha or any other inflammable liquid.
See the Carbona logo on all bottles and cans.

**We Announce the Removal of the
Henry F. Miller Store**
To a Beautiful New Building
at 200 Dartmouth Street, Boston

We have moved our store from 335 Boylston Street to a beautiful new four-story building at 200 Dartmouth Street, opposite the Copley Plaza. Our new store is now open for your inspection.

At our new store you will find all of the conveniences of our former building, together with many additional advantages. The same personnel will be there to serve you, and the same policies which we have adhered to for years will be continued, assuring you of the highest quality and the utmost in satisfaction.

We will continue to handle only high grade pianos, including all styles in the Henry F. Miller, Trowbridge, Strober, Hoffmann, and other lines made by our own organization. The homelike atmosphere of our music rooms will give you an opportunity to see and hear beautiful pianos under conditions which are as near as possible to actual home surroundings.

You will find our new store easy to reach, for it is only a few minutes' walk from the Copley Subway Station and street car lines as well as the Back Bay, Huntington Ave. and Trinity Railroad Stations. It is easily accessible by auto, from Copley Square or from Stuart Street, and you will find ample parking space in the immediate vicinity.

You are invited to call
Henry F. Miller Store
200 DARTMOUTH STREET
(Opposite the Copley Plaza)
BOSTON
Tel. Kenmore 6600—Est. 1863



RUBBER RESTRICTION METHOD CHANGED

British Colonial Office Makes
Fresh Announcement

LONDON, April 26 (P)—The element of uncertainty which has existed in the outlook for the crude rubber market and rubber shares has been removed. The Colonial Office announces that a new method of output restriction will go into effect in August if rubber falls below 21d. a pound, whereas the original restriction scheme aimed at keeping the price over 15d.

The announcement says it has been decided that the percentage of the standard production of rubber which may be exported at minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya during the three months beginning May 1, last, shall be 100, and that the maximum limit of 500 pounds an acre, provided under the regulations applicable to the assessment of estates of more than 25 acres in Malaya, shall be abolished.

The maximum limit for the assessment of standard production in the case of small holdings will be raised to £500 an acre for mature rubber and £200 for rubber in bearing but not mature. At the same time, provision will be made for restriction of exports to 80 per cent of the standard production for the three months beginning Aug. 1, should the average price of spot rubber on the London market fall below 21 pence per pound during the three months beginning May 1.

The warden said: "Go to it! But I make this condition: No man will be permitted to donate more than \$10. You see, I know my fellows, and some of you would give your last cent."

The warden further stipulated that he and his deputies be permitted to subscribe to the fund to be raised. The subscription list was drawn up by the "clever bank burglar," and was circulated throughout the prison. Keepers' and prisoners' names, the warden's and those of the deputies were sandwiched on it for sums from \$1 to \$10. The total was \$500, as near as the warden could recall. And the warden was an inmate at that time.

The prisoners were consulted as to how the fund was to be disbursed. The one who drafted the petition

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said: "We want those who are suffering to get 100 cents of every dollar. So we suggest that the money be divided as the districts need it, among the five police stations, to be disbursed by the captain and lieutenants thereof among the needy and suffering in their districts." And so it was done.

The papers got hold of it, as newspapers have a way of doing, and they helped. Baltimore awoke! The money began to pour in. And the poor and needy that winter had little cause to complain after the example set by the "outcasts of society."

OIL MEN LEAVE HOMES SECTION

Long Beach Saves Residential
District From Encroachment

By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 26.—Home owners have won a decisive victory in the contest to prevent oil drilling encroachment on residential sections surrounding Long Beach. A large real estate firm has just announced abandonment of oil leases on 100 acres east of the city. Instead it will subdivide the territory and will immediately throw open 500 lots for homes with a \$500,000 appropriation for the development.

It is reliably reported that one of the largest oil companies in testing nearby drilled four "dry holes" and expended nearly \$2,000,000 in its quest for oil in that section. The wells have just been abandoned. It was believed that the Signal Hill oil sands extended in that direction and importuning of lot owners for drilling within the city limits had threatened to surround the city with derricks. Involved in the controversy is the city's right to zone for home districts, a situation that attracted widespread interest when the city authorities supported the home owners.

A citizens committee is engaged in drawing the lines for a comprehensive zoning ordinance to be initiated on the ballot for all future protection. Support of this measure at the polls will establish it before the courts as a pattern for other communities, legal authorities said.

The new section to be opened up is to be given rapid transit service to Los Angeles as a part of the development. Abandoning of the oil leases is believed to have effectively ended the contest which threatened extensive litigation to determine the respective rights of owners of land and town lots as against those of settled residential sections adjoining.



In the Early Days of the WAYSIDE INN at Sudbury

IN the sheds of this famous inn still stands the ancient coach of General Eustace. Within are the rarest examples of Americana in furniture and utensils that unlimited wealth can collect.

Only a favored few have the time and the means to become collectors. It is our pleasure and our privilege to collect for you and to reproduce in authentic form the fine pieces that are as much a part of America as her glorious history.

Surely nothing could be so suitable in the furnishing of homes, as Daners Furniture—made in our New England factories and true to the finest American traditions.

DANERS FURNITURE
ERKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION
383 Madison Avenue, New York City

**At 6:40
every evening**

**Just one business day
to New Orleans**

This new and comfortable train to the South leaves Pennsylvania Terminal every evening at 6:40. Especially built all-Pullman equipment used exclusively—club car with shower bath and valet service, and observation car with ladies' maid service, lounge and shower bath.

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"W. Philadelphia 7:10 P.M.
"Baltimore 7:20 P.M.
"Washington 7:30 P.M.
"Adams Cr. 7:40 P.M.
"Montgomery 7:50 P.M.
"New Orleans 8:00 A.M.

The northbound Crescent Limited leaves New Orleans 10:00 P.M. arriving New York (Hudson Terminal) 11:51 A.M. Pennsylvania Station 11:50 A.M.
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"There is no finer train than this"
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COLONIAL JEWRY DEPICTED IN ART

Boston Woman's Book Sets
Forth Part They Played
in Portraiture

The results of work in a comparatively little known and uninvestigated field of artistic and historical research will be presented in a book on "Portraits of Jews by Gilbert Stuart and Other Early American Artists," by Mrs. Benjamin Siegel of Cambridge, will be published in the early fall by William Edwin Rudge, New York.

The introduction is written by Lawrence Parks, the publication of whose book, "The Portraits of Gilbert Stuart," will precede Mrs. Siegel's. The latter will be issued in a limited edition containing 50 plates, reproductions of portraits of Jews of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Since 1916 Mrs. Siegel has been working at sources and getting to know the material in this book. At that time she was the assistant of Frank W. Bayley at the Copley Gallery, Boston, and became interested in her subject through an exhibition of photographs of Stuart portraits. Among these portraits was one of a Jew, the Virginian, Samuel Myers, owned by a descendant, Mrs. John Hill Morgan of New York.

Only One Jew in Collection

This was the only portrait of a Jew in the collection and Mrs. Siegel became interested to see whether there were any other portraits of Jews and contemporary artists of Jews who came to this country in colonial times.

Work of discovering sources, entailed frequent trips to New York and Philadelphia, information from scattered old records of old families, and European research, especially in the library in the University of London. The work promises to be as valuable in its presentation of biographical data, both of subjects and artists, as it will be as a history of early American art. At the invitation of the American Jewish Historical Society, of which Dr. Asa W. Rosenbach, the well known rare book collector is president, Mrs. Siegel presented some results of her researches, and through the help of the society, families who had portraits of early American Jews got into touch with her.

Noted Families Depicted

Among the portraits reproduced in the book are one of Samson Levy Jr., painted by Fevre de St. Memin, portraits of members of the Ething family of Baltimore, the Touro fam-

ily of Boston and New Orleans, the Franks family of New York and Philadelphia. Among the miniatures are those of Rachel and Rebecca Gratz of Baltimore, painted by Edwin Green Malbone. Rebecca Gratz is supposed to have influenced Sir Walter Scott in his drawing of the character of Rebecca in Ivanhoe.

Some of the painters whose portraits of Jews are reproduced in the book are Jeremiah Theus, John Walsaton, Robert Seke, Charles Wilson Peale, Edwin Green Malbone, John Werty Jarvis, Benjamin Trott, Fevre de St. Memin, who was born in France, but who drew charcoal likenesses extensively in America, Thomas Sully and Gilbert Stuart.

Mrs. Siegel, who was graduated from Radcliffe College in 1916, concentrated in the Fine Arts. After her graduation she was associated with the Copley Gallery, and since then has been engaged in compiling the materials for her book, in lecture work with pictures and lantern slides, and in writing articles on work in her field for the American Jewish Year Book, the Menorah Journal, as well as a series of articles for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Makes Unique Research

MRS. HANNAH LONDON SIEGEL

BIRD AUTHORITY TO LECTURE

Horace Taylor, authority on birds, to give an address to children at the Brookline Public Library next Friday at 3 p. m. under the auspices of the Brookline Bird Club. In addition to its usual Patriots' Day trip to Ipswich last week the club introduced an entirely new one, a three-day trip to Martha's Vineyard, which was conducted by Leslie T. Little, vice-president of the club. The three days were spent in visiting different parts of the island.

PIANO MADE IN 1780 BOUGHT BY HENRY FORD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 26 (Special)—Henry Ford has purchased a grand piano made in 1780 from Father J. Dempsey of Southworth Street. The piano was built by John Bosworth & Son of London, Eng., and is valued at about \$1000. It was purchased by Mr. Dempsey in New Hampshire some time ago, and will ship it to Mr. Ford's home in Dearborn, Mich.

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass., April 24 (P)—The Massachusetts State Home Economics Association, in its annual meeting here on Saturday, elected these officers: President, Miss Agnes Craig of Springfield and Mrs. Helen D. Lane of Worcester; secretary, Miss Lucille French of the Framingham Normal School; treasurer, Miss Martha B. Judd of the Connecticut Valley Junior College; and a series of assistant officers.

SMITH HEAD PRAISES FOREIGN STUDY PLAN

Dr. Neilson Tells Boston Group of Policy's Success

Plans and methods in operation at Smith College were discussed at the annual spring luncheon of the Boston Association of Smith College Alumnae at the Somerset Hotel, with Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of the college, as the principal speaker and guest.

MAINE GOVERNOR INDORSES BIRD DAY

Comments Work Which Is Being Done in the State

AUGUSTA, Me., April 26 (Special)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, in a letter sent to Miss Esther Perley Foster, secretary of the Audubon Society, commends the work which various organizations and individuals are doing so unselfishly throughout the State for the welfare of the birds and animals of Maine.

MR. BATES TO DISCUSS PRISON SYSTEM TOPIC

Whether drastic punishment of criminals is more effective in curbing crime than the use of a system based on the belief that they are susceptible of reform will be discussed by Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, at the annual reunion and dinner of the 1925 class of the Northern University Law School, to be held at the Westminister Hotel tonight.

TEACHERS CLUB TO MEET

Dinner at the Twentieth Century Club will follow the annual business meeting of Boston Teachers Club at school headquarters, 15 Beacon Street, Wednesday at 4:30 p. m. Special program has been arranged for the evening.

Hand Wrought Fire Sets

Scenes, Latches and Locks and Other Fittings showing real craftsmanship in any period.

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ACTING DEAN NAMED FOR MOUNT HOLYOKE

Miss Elizabeth Adams to Take
Miss Purington's Office

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 26 (Special)—The acting dean of Mount Holyoke College, during the absence of Dean Purington in the Orient, next year, will be Miss Elizabeth Adams of the department of zoology. Miss Adams graduated from Mount Holyoke in 1914, and was the first senior to win the Sarah Streeter Cup awarded to the member of the graduating class who passes her senior physical examination with the highest rank.

Since her graduation Miss Adams has taught zoology at Mount Holyoke, with the exceptions of two leaves of absence, one when she took her master's degree at Columbia University in 1918, and the other when she took her Ph.D. degree at Yale University in 1923.

Dean Florence Purington, who has been dean at Mount Holyoke for 24 years, and is the chairman of the American Association of Deans of Women, will leave for the Orient for a period of rest and travel in August. Mount Holyoke graduates around the world are preparing a welcome everywhere for her. She will visit Japan, Korea, China, and India, where Madras College, the sister college of Mount Holyoke, is planning a special welcome.

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Reproduced Colonial Hardware Better Than Original

Left Top—Butterfly Hinge Used for Cupboard Doors in Early New England. Top Center—Wrought-Iron Door Knocker. Top Right—Early Cupboard Latch. Left Center—Strap Hinge. Center—Door Knocker and Drop Latch. Lower Left—H. L. Hinge for Cupboards and Closet Doors. Lower Right—A Fancy Latch of Intricate Design Used Sparingly About Time of the Revolution.

Through what are often considered the prosaic corridors of the hardware business it is possible to learn that the homely, hospitable phrase "The latchstring is always out" goes back to Colonial days when a bit of fuzzy string, simply attached to a crude latch, was tucked through a hole in the door so that a gentle tug was sufficient to lift the latch and admit the visitor.

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Needham Civic Center Project to Be Settled in Town Meeting

Controversy Over Movement Based Largely on Prospect of Higher Tax Rate and Forestalling of Other Desired Improvements

NEEDHAM, Mass., April 26 (Special)—The controversial enthusiasm is apparent here as townfolk, awaiting the convening of the town meeting Wednesday evening, are engaged in arraying the last straggling partisans upon one side or the other of the question concerning establishment of a civic center in Needham.

Strong opposition is anticipated, especially from the Needham Heights section where there is a preponderance of opinion that such a provision might wisely wait upon the acquisition of several other desirable community improvements. Needham proper is not without its group which anticipates indorsement of the project as presupposing an incompatible increase in taxes.

The plan for the civic center has for its author Frederick Kingsbury, a member of the Boston firm of architects Kingsbury, Walker & Kingsbury, a park commissioner and member of the town planning board. His preparation of the plan and its presentation to the town has been his contribution to civic betterment.

The Needham Planning Board, Lawrence Caldwell chairman, and members of the special committee for the housing of town dependents, Harold W. Loker chairman, strongly indorse the project. The finance committee, whose chairman is Samuel Wragg, State Senator, opposes it upon the basis of economy, although admitting that the plan itself is undoubtedly an excellent one and one which probably in due time should be adopted, as reflecting best a suitable answer to the needs of the community.

The present town house stands upon an acre plus facing south on Great Plains Avenue. This plot is bounded on the east by Highland Avenue, extending to Needham Heights, and on the west by Chapel Street, which turns toward the east at the rear of the town house and extends to Highland Avenue. Under the Kingsbury plan, Chapel Street would be extended for approximately 500 feet to join Highland Avenue, taking by right of eminent domain property in the rear of the town house that would be included by the street extension and adding it to the town house park. Thus a triangular tract would be secured which could be improved subsequently by an addition to the town house and a new fire station at the Chapel Street-Highland Avenue junction.

It is estimated that it would cost \$121,000 to put the plan into effect. It is estimated that the extension of Chapel Street alone would entail an expenditure of approximately \$45,000. It is pointed out, however, as a factor tending against such an expenditure, that such an extension would increase taxable property in an enlarged business area and that ultimately the cost to the town would be reduced to \$15,000. Those favoring the plan agree that the project, if carried through, would not involve a tax rate increase in excess of 50 cents the first year.

Those opposed to the plan believe that such a project should rightly be carried through under the so-called betterment act which, it is asserted, would assure considerable amount of money. Opposition from Needham Heights is based upon a supposition that the plan places undue and unwise emphasis upon the establishment of a central fire station. The housing committee avers, on the contrary, that it looks forward to the establishment of new fire stations both in Needham and Needham Heights.

B. & M. PROMOTES SAMUEL E. MILLER

New General Superintendent
Succeeds John Rourke

Appointment of Samuel E. Miller of Melrose, who has been general superintendent of transportation of the Boston Railroad, to succeed John Rourke, who has been general superintendent of the entire system, was announced today. Mr. Miller, who succeeds John Rourke, will exercise operating authority over the six divisions comprising the company's 2200 miles of road in New England, New York State and Canada.

The new superintendent started as ticket seller and telegraph operator at Beverly in 1899. Subsequently through several assignments in station service he advanced to the train dispatcher's office and to the general superintendent's office, where as a clerk he gained experience which qualified him for appointment as inspector of transportation.

YALE TO CELEBRATE DWIGHT HALL ERECTION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24 (Special)—The fortieth anniversary of the erection of Dwight Hall, the building of Yale College branch of the University of Christian Association at Yale University, will be observed on Friday, April 30. A special program has been arranged in honor of the occasion, at which such prominent Yale graduates as the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, D. D., first graduate secretary of the association, and the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D. D., L. L. D., '96, Canon of the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C., who has long been identified with the Christian Association work of the university, will speak on "Forty Years of Christian Activity on the Yale Campus."

FEDERATION OF MEN'S BIBLE CLASSES TO MEET

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26 (Special)—About 1200 men, representing churches throughout the United States, are expected to assemble here next Saturday at the opening of the Federation of Men's Bible Classes. The State through Lieut. Gov. Nathaniel W. Smith, the city through Mayor Joseph H. Gainer will welcome the delegates at a banquet in the Cranston Street Armory on Saturday evening. The Providence De Molay Chapter Band, the Bartholomew Bible Class, the Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Everyman's Bible Class Orchestra of New Britain, Conn., will take part in the program.

DR. O. F. BARTHOLOMEW OF MOUNT VENON, AFTER WHOM AS FOUNDER OF THE FEDERATION THE LARGEST CLASS IN THE COUNTRY WAS NAMED, WILL BE THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER. MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION WILL OCCUPY PULPITS OF RHODE ISLAND CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Dr. Henry H. Crane of Malden, Mass., will address a big mass meeting in the First Baptist Meeting House, founded by Roger Williams, on Sunday afternoon.

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SEEKS TO STOP CRIME SOURCES

Advisory Council Named by
Sanford Bates-Social Bet-
terment Discussed

That activity in urging various forward steps to improve law enforcement is receiving increasing support in Boston was amply evidenced yesterday when several prominent speakers at different meetings discussed the problem, and Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, announced the formation of an advisory council on crime prevention consisting of 15 leading citizens.

Describing the formation of his council as an effort to check crime at its source, Mr. Bates has selected citizens who are associated with organizations long active in movements to improve social conditions.

"Out of the conflicting opinions and advice in regard to the crime situation one fact seems to stand out," the commissioner said last night, "that the most permanent, hopeful, and protective remedy for our crime situation is to prevent the development of conditions which conduce toward criminal action."

Organizing Public Sentiment
"For many years the traditional treatment of crime and criminals has been to shut up men in institutions after their crimes have been committed. Perhaps this has been the best expedient which society could employ and no doubt others were deterred from crime as a result of it; but this procedure costs money and it does not seem to permanently remedy the situation or prevent the commission of other crimes. We cannot go on indefinitely building institutions for the housing of convicts. A better way to protect the public is to stop crime before it is committed."

"A few private agencies have in some measure realized the importance of crime prevention. So far as is known, no public penal department has attempted to organize sentiment along these lines."

"Many loopholes in the criminal law have been plugged up by the action of the private legislature, and the Department of Correction feels that this is a logical time to emphasize the fundamental need of crime prevention."

"With this purpose, an advisory council has been formed to consult with the Department of Correction on this matter, and begin the long and difficult work of mobilizing public sentiment in a direction away from lawlessness and toward law obedience and good citizenship."

Personnel of Council
"The following group of people, prominent in the fields of business, education and social work, is to meet periodically and attempt to lay out the policies which shall govern this new work: Elletson J. Brehaut, assistant secretary Boston Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, head of the department of social ethics, Harvard University; Dr. Henry B. Elkind, executive secretary, Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene; Dr. A. B. Emmons, 24, director Harvard Mercantile Health Work; Dr. Eleanor Glueck, research assistant, Milton fund project; Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, representing the Massachusetts branch, National Civic Federation."

"Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, executive secretary, Federation of Jewish Charities; Charles J. Hodson, formerly legislative agent Massachusetts State Grange; John P. Johnson, Commissioner of Immigration; Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary, Boston Council of Social Agencies; the Rev. George P. O'Connor, director, Catholic Charitable Bureau; Dr. Winifred Overholser, State Department of Health; Mrs. Winona Osborne Pinkham, executive secretary Massachusetts Civic League; Carl L. Shrader, State Department of Education."

"As executive secretary of this group, Mr. Bates announces the appointment of Charles A. Gates, formerly director of the Prospect Union, Cambridge."

In two statements, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County, discussed controversially the best means to eliminate drunken driving, and the prosecutor advocated an establishment of a central information bureau with data regarding criminal cases and the past records of persons arrested might be classified.

Frank G. Flynn, assistant district attorney of Essex County, in an address yesterday said that the so-called "crime wave" is greatly exaggerated, and that the over-publicity given such events has fostered a delusion which the public is urged to accept as fact.

SASKATCHEWAN HAS
NEW TEACHERS' SOCIETY

SASKATOON, Sask., April 17 (Special Correspondence).—Following the convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association, the public school and secondary school teachers held a session. For two years these teachers had been separately organized under the respective names of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance and the Saskatchewan Secondary Educational Association. Previous to that time there was only one organization as now, Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance. After meeting separately these two organizations went into joint conference and agreed to amalgamate under the name of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance. M. J. Coldwell, Regina, was elected president of the association which starts off with a membership of over 1200 and which is affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation, this latter with a membership of 20,000.

The Saskatchewan teachers decisively defeated a motion to exclude married women from teaching school and also expressed themselves as opposed to the charging of fees for secondary education and other matters of interest were dealt with.

Mayor "Enjoys" Christening of New Crack Train



Miss May C. Milliken, Daughter of A. P. Milliken, Superintendent of the Portland Division, Christens the New Boston & Maine Flyer.

B. & M. CHRISTENS ITS "FLYING YANKEE"

New Boston-Portland Express
Cuts Time to 2 3/4 Hours

The "Flying Yankee," the Boston & Maine Railroad's new fast express, which will maintain a new running schedule of 2 3/4 hours between Boston and Portland, Me., left Boston at 8 o'clock this morning on its inaugural trip to Portland.

At the ceremony of inducting the new train into service, Mayor Nichols, Charles G. Keene, president of the Council, and others prominent in municipal and railroad affairs were present. A bottle of Polend Spring water was used to christen the train.

A. P. Milliken of Melrose, superintendent of the Portland division, introduced Mayor Nichols as sponsor for the new train. The Mayor presented a bottle of the water to Miss May C. Milliken, daughter of the Portland division superintendent. Standing at the right of the locomotive's pilot-coupler, she broke the bottle against the iron front of the huge locomotive.

The "Flying Yankee" stopped at Lawrence, Haverhill and Dover. The mayors in each city boarded the express on its trip to Portland, where Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and civic and business leaders of Portland awaited its arrival. The Portland Chamber of Commerce celebrated the occasion with a luncheon to Governor Brewster and representatives of business affairs in all the cities which the flyer will serve.

Foreign Party Here
to Aid Friendships

English-Speaking Union Entertains—Three Weeks' Tour of English and Australian

Gaining their first glimpse of America in Boston, a group of 10 English men and women and one Australian who arrived in the city yesterday from the liner Caronia, under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union, are touring the city today as guests of the Boston branch.

Their visit is intended to foster friendly relations between the members of the two great English-speaking nations by means of personal contact. They visited Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other places of interest, then were entertained at the home of Mrs. W. George Farlow, Quincy Street, Cambridge. Tonight they will attend the Copley Theater as guests of E. E. Olive, actor-manager.

The party was met at the boat by Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Lord, representing the union, and were taken at once to view the art treasures at Fenway Court and spent the evening at the headquarters of the local branch on St. James Avenue.

The party will leave tomorrow morning for New York. Their three-week tour includes Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, from which city they are to sail on the return trip on May 14.

The party is composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noble of Aberdeen, Scot., Mrs. Louis Thornton of London, Mrs. Mary Pearce of Australia, Miss Jean E. Fowler of Wiltshire, Eng., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vaughn of Warwickshire, Eng., John Powle of Aberdeen, Miss Elizabeth Black of London, Mrs. F. Pearce of Australia and Miss M. N. Geen of London.

ZONING ORDINANCE
SAID TO BE MENACED

SALEM, Mass., April 26 (Special).—Members of the Planning Board of this city are opposing the granting of a permit by the Board of Appeals, under the zoning ordinance, to a property owner to remodel a two-family dwelling to provide six apartments on Andrew Street, in the residential district limited to one and two-family houses.

The owner of the property claims that he is not getting enough return on his investment. J. Ashbury Pittman, chairman of the Planning Board, says the case is a test case, and if the permit is granted it will be the entering wedge for the nullification of the zoning ordinance. The chairman said that as a result of numerous hearings held by the proposed ordinance before it was adopted, the people had, in a majority of instances, requested tighter restrictions than originally planned.

BOSTON-MONTREAL FAST TRAIN INITIATED

"The Ambassador" Takes 9 1/2
Hours Between Cities

MONTREAL, April 26 (Special).—Twenty-six editors and correspondents of daily newspapers in New England journeyed from Boston to Montreal on a special car attached to "the Ambassador," which is said to be the fastest train put into service between the two cities on the Boston & Maine, the Central Vermont and the Canadian National lines.

The train left Boston at 11:30 a. m. and reached Montreal about 9 1/2 hours later. Accompanying the newspapermen were officials of the three railroads. Upon arrival in Montreal, the newspapermen were given a reception and supper at the Montreal Press Club. They will today visit Sir Henry Thornton, after which they will be tendered a luncheon by the publicity department of the Canadian National Railways. Later the Mayor, Mederic Martin, will officially welcome the guests at the City Hall, and they will be taken round Montreal as guests of the city. A dinner by the city at the Windsor Hotel will close the program.

DR STURGES ACCEPTS CALL
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—Dr. Philomen F. Sturges of Grace Church announced yesterday in a letter to his parishioners and friends that he had decided to accept the election of the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in Boston to become vicar of the Cathedral.

CONFERENCE CLOSES
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 26 (P).—The eighty-second session of the Vermont annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed last night with the reading of ministerial appointments.

Etching-Like Effects Shown
in Camera Club's Exhibits

Show at Boston Young Men's Christian Union Reveals
High Degree of Artistry and Patience—Bromoil
Process's Remarkable Results

An outstanding feature of this year's exhibit of the Camera Club of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, which opened today in Union Hall of the union building at 48 East Street, is the increasing use of the bromoil process, which gives to the photographic print the etching effect of lithograph and etching. Col. James M. Andrews, Leonard Craske, Raymond Hanson, and Herbert Turner, used it to particular advantage, and many others approximated in instances the excellence attained by these men more generally.

The portraits displayed by William H. C. Pillsbury, the bird picture by William H. C. Pillsbury, and the portrait of W. Scott Wilson, Esq., exhibited by Ralph Osborne, were also particularly noteworthy among the 145 prints accepted.

Exceptional Composition
"An Ecclesiastical Problem," an exceptional example of composition photographed by Colonel Andrews, and two others, "The Bell Tower" and "The Cathedral Door," were made in Italy and were much admired by visitors at the exhibit. But by far the best of his pictures is "A Virgin Bower," a winter scene taken in the Arnold Arboretum immediately after the heaviest snow of last winter. This print shows the bromoil process at its very best, the picture having depth and softness of tone not appreciated by any other method.

Knowledge of Art Revealed
His excellent grounding in the arts, which has been demonstrated in his famous "Joy of Life" statue and the fishermen's memorial in Gloucester, is here evident in spite of mechanical shortcomings. His mastery use of high lights is something that can be copied to advantage by the other exhibitors.

Other prints of exceptional merit were: "Atlantic Avenue: An Impression," and "Three Yachts," by Ennis W. Clarke; "Shadows," by Clifford R. Dumble; "Shore Wrack" and "Gloucester," by Paul D. Emmons; "Gloucester Shore" and "Pool in the Ravine" by Frank R. Fraprie, F. R. P. S.; "An Inviting Portal" by Franklin I. Jordan; "Cedars" by Harrison M. MacDonald; "The Canal" and "Deserted" by Harold J. MacDonald; "Memorial Tower, Harvard Yard," "Under the Elevated" and "The Old Mill, Nantucket," by Ralph Osborne; "Foam Fancies" and "Marsh Islands" by Philip A. Palmer; "Getting Under Way" by Gustav H. Seeligs; and "An October Day" and "The Home Coming" by Herbert B. Turner.

STEEL MELTING SCRAP LOWER
NEW YORK, April 26 (P).—Prices of heavy melting scrap in the Youngstown district have taken another tumble, being now quoted from \$14.50 to \$15.00. Recent quotations averaged \$14.50.

DRY HEAD URGES SEVEN CHANGES

(Continued from Page 1.)

for the reorganization of the prohibition unit and of the customs unit, making effective the co-ordination of customs, coast guard and prohibition officials for law enforcement under one assistant secretary.

2. "Seven changes in and additions to the Volstead Act, making its enforcement more efficient.

3. "Six changes in the Narcotic Act for the same purpose.

4. "A bill containing six new statutes, particularly designed to aid in stopping smuggling.

5. "A supplemental appropriation bill providing for the organization of three new activities, and the development into greater efficiency of three others, thus setting up a machinery which experience has shown will be effective in breaking up the liquor traffic.

Bill for Border Patrol
6. "A bill for the organization of a United States border patrol, prepared in collaboration with the chief of the Customs and the Department of Labor.

7. "A civil service bill, introduced by Congressman Crampton. This has passed the House, and in the Senate hearings held by the Civil Service Commission were reported favorably before the Senate.

8. "A bill for increased penalties introduced in the House by Congressman Stalker. This is still in the Judiciary Committee.

9. "I also consider the creation of considerable group of mobile federal judges essential to law enforcement, and I also consider essential a law providing for extradition in federal cases," Mr. Andrews stated.

The Red Wing in tuscany red and named from the red wing black bird left North Station in Boston at 10:15 Sunday night and made the trip successfully and comfortably over the Boston & Maine and Central Vermont, stopping at Concord, Wells River, St. Johnsbury and Newport.

The train was in charge of Conductor C. L. Hays, for 40 years with the Boston & Maine; Engineer George M. Calkins, who ran a wood-burner 40 years ago; and G. L. Howe, fireman, who is also an engineer.

George G. Ross, pullman conductor, explained the makeup of the de luxe train. In addition to the furnished steel cars with every comfort and convenience, special double coil cushion springs give unusually easy riding.

The observation, compartment and buffet combination car affords great freedom for travelers.

Double berth curtains with a safety strap, separate upper and lower berths, the observation car, the system of heating, with an emergency unit for heat and light in each car, made winter travel comfortable. Adjustable mirror and other convenience make the ladies' room attractive.

WASHINGTON, April 26 (P).—The tumult of the shouting of the Senate prohibition hearing has ceased, but the echoes continue to rumble through the capital and elsewhere.

Both sides apparently are satisfied with their showing during the three weeks of testimony. The dries were confident that some of the bills they favored to put more teeth in the Volstead Act would be recommended to the Senate.

The wets were confident that they had placed their case against prohibition before the country; they would be confident that some of the bills they themselves if the committee should make a favorable report on any of their liberalization bills.

The shower of statements that was to be expected after the confusion of the hearing began Saturday and continued Sunday. F. H. La Guardia, Progressive-Socialist, Representative from New York, offered a suggestion which he predicted would force the prohibitionists to "admit that the prohibition law cannot be enforced and must be modified."

Mr. Wheeler as Dry Chief
His proposal was that Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, be made prohibition director, with a staff approved by "extreme dry advocates," and authority to "do anything they desire to enforce this law" between now and January or February.

Mr. Wheeler explained that he did not make the stand, as he had planned, because of the "wets" plan to use up the dries' time by cross-examination. As it was, he said, "a large part of the dries' time was consumed by filibuster cross-examination."

James MacGuire, chief assistant to Julian Codman of Boston, counsel for the wets, had expressed disappointment that Mr. Wheeler did not "subject himself to cross-examination by Senator Reed," the Missouri Democrat who questioned dry witnesses added many a colorful passage to the long record of testimony.

Senator Reed, said Mr. MacGuire, was to question the Anti-Saloon League counsel about reports that his organization is attempting to collect \$1,000,000 to be used in electing members of Congress.

The \$1,000,000 Fund Denied
The \$1,000,000 fund charge was denied by Mr. Wheeler, who countered

BOSTON FOR WARE RIVER WATER BUT IS AGAINST RESERVOIR SITE

(Continued from Page 1.)

the State could purchase lands as they became available.

Members of the two committees have been waiting to hear Mayor Nichols' standpoint on this issue for several weeks, but he has been reluctant to commit himself. Prior to the conference today, it was felt that the stand Boston takes would have an important, if not decisive, bearing on the settlement of the entire question.

Since hearings began on March 16 the water question has been most actively discussed on Beacon Hill in committee and outside. When the committees met on March 16, they were not approaching a new problem, but one which has been long and considered in at least four prior sessions. For five or six years, experts have said that additional water resources of considerable volume will be required in Boston and Worcester soon.

In a report to the 1926 legislative authorities said that if an exceptionally dry season should come, the quality of Worcester water would deteriorate alarmingly, if the supply were not actually curtailed. The same would apply to Boston in almost as great degree.

Hence, it has been felt for several years that action would have to be taken soon, Worcester has appreciated the gravity of the situation well, and it has been stated that her representatives to the Legislature were instructed to secure constructive action this year, or give up hopes of re-election. At all events, representatives from Worcester County have been very active at the session since 1925, and a committee was appointed to study the problem, and one of its three members, George F. Booth, a prominent Worcester publisher, is given much of the credit for the so-called Gow report, which has held the center of interest during the present session.

Two major reports have split legislative opinion as to the best solution of the water supply problem. The Gow report would take a good share of the waters in the Ware River, furnishing industries on the river with water from a compensating reservoir. The Goodnow report, first made and rejected four years ago, advises utilization of the flood waters of the Swift and Upper Ware Rivers. The Metropolitan District Commission and city officials of Worcester favor the first report and it is generally agreed to be one inclined in favor of Worcester. However, in strong opposition stand all the communities along the Ware River, among them some industries with powerful connections.

At first, it seemed as if the Gow report would receive the committee's sanction, and go to the Legislature with considerable prestige therefrom. However, as time went on, the desirable features of the Goodnow report, which does not antagonize industry, takes only flood waters, which do not require filtration and are very high in quality, impressed themselves upon the committees.

It was expected at the State House today that the matter would come to a vote within a short time, and it is also foreseen that in a matter as technical as this, the Legislature will in all probability follow the advice of its committees.

with a statement saying he had letters and literature showing that the wets "ask for \$300,000 for this identical purpose in addition to the \$300,000 which they claim they have regularly."

Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney of New York, whose estimation of the cost of enforcing prohibition in that State drew fire from the dries, forwarded to the committee detailed memoranda to support his figures. On the basis of these he calculated that, with trial by jury eliminated, the cost would be \$20,000,000, or, with the jury trial continued, it would be \$70,076,125.

He also defended his estimate that a bootleg business of more than \$3,000,000,000 a year was based on diversion of industrial alcohol alone. Taking the amount of denatured alcohol produced in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and subtracting from it the output of a pre-war year multiplied by the normal rate of increase established in that period, he showed a difference of 90,000,000 gallons, which he held was not reasonably required by industry.

AKRON LEAGUE AIDS
CHILD GARDENERS

AKRON, O., April 24 (Special Correspondence).—A project which includes the starting of 1500 gardens is being sponsored by the garden committee of the Akron Home and School League, principals of Akron schools and directors of the league in each school district, according to Mrs. Harry Hawkins, garden committee chairman.

On May 15 seeds and bulbs donated by seed merchants and the city's garden devotees will be disposed of at a small cost to the children of each school for use in Home and School League gardens. These gardens are maintained by volunteer child gardeners, who will receive awards at the Summit County Fair next fall.

In addition to home garden work the league also will encourage landscape work. An award will be made to the school whose children are best in beautifying their school grounds. Prominent women who will be judges of this include Mrs. O. J. Barber, Mrs. T. A. Chittenden and Mrs. L. D. Slusser.

Posters to be made by each school under the auspices of the league and the public school art department, to encourage nature study, will be displayed and judged in the art gallery at the county fair. Pupils of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades will compete.

On the committee with Mrs. Hawkins, to have charge of nature study and garden promotion work of the league, are: Mrs. Harry Reed, Mrs. Herbert Bettler, Mrs. Oliver Joy, Mrs. J. W. Kearney, Mrs. S. B. Harrison and Mrs. L. D. Slusser.

"Bending Sail" an Easy Task for This Crew

This Photograph by William H. Jaycock Is One of Many on View at Y. M. C. U. Exhibition.

BETTER HOMES WEEK OBSERVED IN STATE

Scores of Towns Participating
in National Campaign

Scores of cities and towns throughout Massachusetts are participating in the better homes week campaign which began today under the auspices of Better Homes in America, Inc., with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and whose aim is to make convenient, attractive, well built and sanitary houses accessible to all American families. Chambers of Commerce, real estate exchanges, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, municipal leagues and other similar organizations are co-operating to this end, by means of exhibitions, demonstrations, and lectures and so on.

Mrs. Harry A. Burnham of Newtonville, Mass., chairman of the division of home making, department of the American home, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, opened a week of demonstrations and lectures at the Priscilla Proving Plant, 710 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center, today, with a talk on "What Better Homes Week Means," and told something of the work being carried on by her division.

Later in the day J. C. Davidson, a buyer for a large department store in Boston, told "How to Buy Household Linens," giving many practical points to the housewife. This evening there is to be a talk on electrical refrigeration, with a demonstration of frozen salads and desserts.

Expressed in more detail the purposes of the week are: to make accessible to all citizens knowledge of high standards in house building, home furnishing, and home life; to encourage the building of sound, beautiful, single-family houses; and to encourage the reconditioning and remodeling of old houses; to encourage thrift for home ownership, and to spread knowledge of methods of financing the purchase or building of a home.

CHORAL SOCIETY CONCERT
Its first concert was given by the Federated Choral Society of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs before a large audience at the Copley Theater yesterday afternoon. The group included more than 100 voices, under the direction of George S. Dunham. Mrs. F. O. Drayton is president of the society. Walter H. Kidder, baritone, was soloist.

SCOUT EXECUTIVE TO SPEAK
Donald North, Boy Scout executive of the Boston Council, will be the guest of honor and the chief speaker at the next meeting of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association to be held in the assembly hall of the Robert G. Shaw School Tuesday evening at 7:45. There will be a drill by the Scouts.

China to Make Book Treasures
Accessible by Modern Methods

Ancient Collections of Manuscripts Will Be Catalogued
and Made Available, Library Authority Declares
—Country Looks to America for Example

Although it is at present exceedingly difficult to secure needed money in any considerable sums for the building and equipping of libraries in China, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library told members of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club this afternoon that land had been purchased in Peking and a building, patterned after the Library of Congress at Washington with its modern methods of cataloguing and otherwise administering its collection, was now being planned to receive several great collections of ancient books which were originally housed in the imperial palaces.

In 1925 Dr. Bostwick passed two months in China, upon the invitation of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education and as official delegate of the American Library Association. He inspected many libraries scattered throughout China and conferred with officials who freely expressed the hope that the last installment of the returned Boxer indemnity, or at least a portion of it, could be used for the establishment of modern libraries in a great nation which has always had

boundless pride in its books and whose great need now is a system whereby its vast resources of literature may be made more accessible to its population.

Look to United States
"The Chinese look first, I found, toward the United States for library methods," Dr. Bostwick explained. "I found everywhere that representative Chinese were unusually cognizant of the content and administration of our great libraries here and that they felt even the most ancient collections of Chinese literature and manuscripts could best be adapted to contemporary use by the application of our methods of administration."

"There is little money to be had now for the building of new libraries. What money is available for library uses is being gradually diverted to the needs of modern education, to new quarters and to the supplying of resources of library instruction. At the Central University of China in Wuchang, for instance, a grant of \$10,000 a year for three years has been made for the building of a library school at Boone Library. There is a definite demand among students for library training and this appropriation will, I believe, accomplish a great deal in advancing the work of the modernization of library methods in China."

Officials and educators here, I was told in many places, that a system of libraries organized along American lines may have developed before many years have passed. Political and economic conditions will manifestly make the work slow, but it is most gratifying, to observe that in no quarter does the tardiness with which it is apparent this hope will be realized diminish that determination to provide this great nation with such modernized resources ultimately.

Work of American Woman
The work of Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, an American woman, in library promotion work is tremendously valuable. I feel that the secret of our understanding of China and its problems is to be measured by the degree with which we acquire understanding of the intellectual and cultural evolution of China.

"China was a highly cultured nation when, more than 1000 years ago, her countrymen knew the sight of an ox cart. The oldest traveling library in the world is made up of laborious way about with its little burden of books so eagerly sought by the inhabitants of isolated neighborhoods. China's culture has not diminished, nor been eclipsed in the intervening years. It is only necessary to read some of the translations of Chinese poetry to know in what relation books have always stood to the life of the Chinese. China's acquisition of modern libraries in any considerable number is going to be slow, but I am confident that ultimately it will be comprehensive."

Y. W. C. A. LOWERS SECTARIAN BARS

(Continued from Page 1)

with the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and law observance and law enforcement.

Abolishing the sectarian lines under which it has operated for over 50 years the association has ceased to limit its membership to those affiliated with Protestant evangelical churches. By a vote of 1147 to 139 the convention has made it possible for any local association which desires to do so to extend the privileges of voting and officeholding to any woman or girl over 18 years old who subscribes to the following declaration:

"I desire to enter the Christian fellowship of the association, I will loyally endeavor to uphold the purpose in my own life and through my membership in the association."

Ends Long Controversy

In spite of the assertion that it would disrupt its ranks, defeat its purposes, and render more difficult the work in Oriental countries, the association has voted to follow the action of its student assembly, which six years ago opened the door to those of any or no church affiliations who desired to enter its Christian fellowship.

This action ends a controversy which began six years ago when members of the organization had the courage to alienate strong financial support by stating that those of other than Protestant evangelical faiths should be admitted to full voting membership, and which has continued to agitate each succeeding convention.

"We have gone ahead. Is it too much to ask that you follow?" challenged youth in the person of Miss Izetta Winter Robb of the University of Minnesota.

"The Student Assembly would have lost thousands of contacts if it had limited itself to those of Protestant evangelical church membership," she said. "We do not presume to say that only those are Christians who are members of these churches."

Opposite Views Explained

The opposite point of view was most strongly explained by Mrs. J. J. Fisher of St. Louis, who said: "You are throwing the appeal of youth, money, members, popularity into the scale against spirituality. If this course is pursued, you will come to the parting of the ways. It is impossible to maintain spirituality and violate the evangelical creed."

"Those who have hesitated to enter church membership themselves cannot lead others into the saving knowledge of Christ. Are you ready for the inevitable division of this great and noble organization?"

Speaking in support of the local associations already operating under this new plan of membership, Miss Ethel Troy of Astabula, O., said: "Our first board was composed only of those from Protestant evangelical churches, but now we have one board member who is also a member of a Jewish synagogue and her daughter is at the head of our Girl Reserves. Instead of losing we have gained at the rate of 100 new members each year under this plan."

Urges Decisive Stand

"With the present state of thought throughout the country you will plunge the organization into a maelstrom of religious controversy and subject it to a crossfire which it will hardly be able to withstand," asserted Mrs. James E. Marshall of Butler, Pa.

"You show the weakness of your position by making it a part of the new plan that three-fourths of your boards still must be members of Protestant evangelical churches. Either go the whole way and open your doors without restriction or reject the plan. If you accomplish it you will be going away from a glorious past into an uncharted future."

"The undersides always vote in larger numbers than the desirables," declared Miss M. B. MacKinnon, in opposing the plan.

"In my country, with only one Christian in every 700 of the population, we have the courage to exact membership in an evangelical church," said Miss Miki Kawachi of Japan. "With one-fifth of your population in these churches why should you think that you should take this step to gain power and get money? Haven't you the courage to accept martyrdom?"

Helpful in Europe

Miss Charlotte Niven, general secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A., countered with the statement that while the action might be harmful in non-Christian countries, it would be exceedingly helpful in Catholic Europe, and that the world organization already has taken this step.

While the main convention has been settling the religious controversy, 100 industrial workers have been meeting behind closed doors to assert their determination that the national association shall continue to support special legislation, such as the 48-hour week, and to debate their own willingness to transcend national and racial differences in order to build group consciousness and unity in industry.

Direct from shoe benches and cotton looms, from stitching machines and candy packing, the girls have brought their experiences of overwork or under pay, racial discriminations and unfair practices.

Negro and white, educated and un-

educated, they have sat together talking over without rancor, prejudice or intolerance what they can do to remedy their own conditions. There has been no "firebrand" oratory, but a steady, persistent, very much to the point discussion conducted on a natural and realistic basis, regardless of the fact that around the room sat a group of labor experts, including Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, officials of the National Woman's Trade Union League, and the National Consumers' League.

"A Negro girl was discharged in my factory because the girls would not work with her," a dark-skinned girl was discharged at noon the first day because our girls said they would stop work if she did not, and we never knew whether she was Negro or Jewish," I went with a white girl to a factory where she was hired and I was refused by the manager, who said he employed no Negroes."

These charges flew thick and fast in the meetings, until one girl rose and said, "Why do they ask the industrial girls to decide such questions. Our path is not all sunshine and light. Roses don't grow all along the way. Why don't other people settle about discriminations between white people and Negroes?"

Industrial Unity Discussed

"They give us the big questions because we carry the heavy jobs, and maybe we can settle them," retorted Miss Elizabeth Blum, overall operator from Detroit, who was elected member at large of the assembly.

It was Miss Blum who opened the discussion on industrial unity by telling that when she came back from the summer school for industrial workers at Bryn Mawr that the girl who had taken her work would not give it up.

"First I asked her for it, then I told her what I thought of her, and then I stopped speaking to her," she said. "But still she wouldn't give it up. Then I told the boss what I thought of him. The next day he told me I could have it back. I'd like to tell you what happened inside me, but honestly I can't. I just know that I told him I had made a different decision."

"Of course, I wanted the \$40 a week I earned on that job, but there were other things I could do around the factory, and I did them. Today that girl and I work on the same job and neither of us has suffered. I know now that other people's problems are mine and my problems are other people's."

Cases of Low Wages

"Are the working people working against each other," asked Miss Alma Herbst of Chicago, who told of girls stuffing dates in a factory for 2 cents a pound, earning \$1.50 a week, and working in a laundry at 15 cents an hour, with a weekly total of \$4.

"Employers say their native-born American girls won't work if they hire Poles and Lithuanians, and that the Poles and Lithuanians won't work if they hire Negro girls," she said. "I wonder does the employer put the blame on the girls because mostly they haven't tried putting them together," said a soft voice from the front of the room. "I know factories where they say the girls won't work with Negroes, but they never have tried putting them together."

The speaker was Miss Hermione Crawford, whose name as the industrial representative from New York City is down in the list with an especially well-known group of New York women whose names are known wherever society is spelled with a B or S or business is called big.

Miss Crawford, they say, was elected for alertness and ability, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, for she is a Negro elevator operator.

Lack of Group Consciousness

She it was who, as chairman of the findings commission for the assembly, summed up the awareness to duty and the responsibilities entailed for others in group consciousness. Lack of group consciousness is due to self-satisfaction on the part of the workers, fear of losing their jobs, public opinion and ignorance of the workers, she said.

An eight-hour day for the workers means greater production for the employers, she asserted, adding that there must be legislation in the United States and abroad to determine the working age of children and the hours of work for women and children, as a first step toward regulating the hours for domestic workers.

"We just got to go back home and educate workers about what legislation means and how it has all our hopes," said an Indiana representative. "Why, in Indiana a girl

educated, they have sat together talking over without rancor, prejudice or intolerance what they can do to remedy their own conditions. There has been no "firebrand" oratory, but a steady, persistent, very much to the point discussion conducted on a natural and realistic basis, regardless of the fact that around the room sat a group of labor experts, including Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, officials of the National Woman's Trade Union League, and the National Consumers' League.

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Sending Signals With His Horn Among the Solitudes of the Mountain Summits

J. Gaberel, Thunwil, Zürich

can work 60 hours a week and who cares? Nobody."

"In Colorado we worked hard to get an eight-hour law," said another delegate. "The employers came to the girls and said, 'You will lose your salaries and your half holidays.' The girls said they were working for all the girls in Colorado. The eight-hour bill was passed and it wasn't very many years before we got the 44-hour week."

"One thing we find true in my company," offered a Dayton (O.) delegate, "is that when we work more than eight hours we do not increase the factory output, because we are not so efficient after a long day's work."

In co-operation with the student group the industrial workers have worked out a 50-50 plan in a number of colleges and university cities where the students enter industry for six-week periods to learn the problems of the worker and the workers draw upon the education of their colleagues. In Denver it was reported that this co-operation has led to a "window-washers' union being enlarged by a group of students."

Occupations Aid Education

"Window washing is a popular way of working one's way through college," declared the Denver representative. "In our city the men students under the regular window washers and then we got them to come into the union and everybody has learned a lot through it. A 50-50 discussion group of students and workers has done so well that now its members are enlisting capital for a co-operative book shop which can be used as a permanent meeting place for the group."

An appeal for organization of youth and workers to remedy social conditions, to raise the standards of labor in the Orient where low wages and long hours attract industries from other countries, and to effect the abolition of war and establishment of peace was made by Powers Hagood, bringing the whole group to its feet to sing in the cadences of a Negro spiritual.

"I'm going to lay down my sword and shield.

Down by the river side,
Aint going to study war no more."

Miss Blanche Adams of Fort Wayne, Ind., was elected chairman of the executive committee of the National Industrial Assembly.

The rise of womanhood was illustrated in a pageant in which 800 Milwaukee residents took part. Beginning with the burden-bearing woman of the dark ages and carrying the thread through the ancient queens who helped to found industry and commerce, the story touched Deborah gathering Israel about her.

The women of early Christian days, Queen Isabella sending for Columbus, and Elizabeth ruling England, were short, and Joan of Arc marching triumphantly to her trial. With the stirring of woman's social conscience in the nineteenth century there came a band of sturdy pioneers, among them Susan B. Anthony, Jane Austen, Clara Barton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Florence Nightingale and Frances Willard.

And then pictorialization of intelligence and accomplishment expressed through women was brought down to the woman of today, with her political freedom won, the right to enter industry, business and the professions already secured, but knowing, in the words of the pageant, that "Woman's struggle is never over, but through art, science, literature, education, legislation, service, liberty, justice and religion she has the keys."

**WESTERN UNIVERSITY
RECEIVES REQUEST**

LONDON, Ont., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—John Davis Barnett, donor during his lifetime of 40,000 volumes to the library of the University of Western Ontario, bequeathed his entire estate, some \$5000, to the university. Mr. Barnett was for many years a mechanical engineer in the Grand Trunk shops at Stratford, and spent half a century in the hobby of collecting books.

When they got too numerous for his house he donated the collection to the university and was subsequently made honorary curator. Catalogues found less than 1 per cent of trash in the library, and the books are now housed in the \$1,000,000 administration building recently built by the university.

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New York Workmen Dig Up Money Pot

Copper Coins of Old Colonial Days Are Dated 1786 and 1787

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Down in lower Manhattan the earthy business of digging for skyscraper foundations has been suddenly colored with romance. In one deep pit, at least, workmen have turned up buried "treasure"—an old three-legged iron pot with its outpourings of copper coins and their modest symbolism of a young nation's hope for unity. It was found in the shaft of Aaron Burr's well at the corner of Reade and Lafayette Streets, where the Court Square Building is being erected.

A few of the coins, as well as the pot, some old tools and an animal fossil are now in the temporary offices of the new building where Loring M. Hewen, managing director of the building, is displaying them. Other relics, he remarked, have gone their respective ways. A pumping engine, taken from the early Republican period, for instance, built 127 years ago or more, has been refused as an "exhibit" and will probably go at the usual rate of 15 cents 100 pounds, according to Mr. Hewen's estimate.

Pieces of iron plate and pipes descended to the class of "scrap iron," and sold for \$300. The strainer to the well, weighing one-half ton, has been taken by the city water supplies and a section of the stone wall that lined the well has been bought for exhibition purposes by the Bank of Manhattan.

The coins have fallen into various hands. Strangely enough, the demands have not been overwhelming, although considerable interest has been shown in the inscriptions on them.

One of these is "Mind Your Business." Another, recalling the first proud years of Colonial unity, bears the message "We Are One," and another by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Most of them are pennies and half-pennies dated 1786 and 1787, of the size approximately of a quarter.

OPPOSE SOLDIERS' HOME SALE
SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., April 19 (Special Correspondence)—American Legion and Chamber of Commerce representatives of San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties oppose the proposed sale of 160 acres of Sattelle Soldiers' Home property for a farm school of the University of California.

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ALPINE CLUB AIDS TOURIST

Ascents and Excursions Facilitated by Erection of Huts and Shelters

NEUCHÂTEL (Special Correspondence)—The Swiss Alpine Club, formed in 1863, has become a powerful organization for moral culture and patriotism. It stimulates and facilitates excursions and ascents in the Swiss Alps.

The club's members are increasing and in 1913 there were 15,154 members. The ascents of the high mountains are facilitated by the erection of numbers of comfortable huts and shelters for the night, or as a base from which to climb the higher summits.

The club's memory of the Alps remains intense and vivid, and his many winter evenings are passed pleasantly, be it by conferences, lectures on excursions, entertainments with films and photographic views. Again, ascents by parties are a school for energy and at the same time a splendid opportunity for developing self-reliance and companionship.

An Alpinist having been asked once: "Why do you go up, considering you have to come down again?" replied: "We ascend in order to be able to contemplate closer these giants which embody in their formation all the various styles of evolution and coloring in such magnitude that it surpasses any monument built by man."

Alpine songs are numerous and characteristic of the feelings of those who love the mountains. These songs have endeared themselves to the great masses of the people as well as to the children.

The "National Park" in the Canton of Grisons, situated in the heart of surrounding heights, where the flora and fauna are protected in every way from destruction, commands not only admiration but is also symbolic of grandeur.

The Swiss Alpine Club is responsible also for the enormous influx of visitors to Alpine sports; and tourists who come to Switzerland appreciate the service of the guides, whose competence is largely due to the efforts of the club, which has become a national institution for young and old.

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Art News and Comment

In the New York Galleries

By RALPH PLINT

NUMBER of recent paintings by Walter Gay are on view at the Wildenstein Galleries. This well-known American painter has not shown here since 1920, consequently his charming visions of French eighteenth-century interiors are doubly welcome, for they bring a note of fresh, untroubled beauty that is as rare as it is rewarding in these troubled days of modern art. Mr. Gay is perhaps the outstanding interpreter today of the "interior" genre. For a full score or more of years he has made his home in France, and has dwelt with its palette and brushes for the sumptuous courts of the various Louis. He has learned to summarize these intricately related ensembles of architecture, painting, furniture, and objects d'art through a long period of close study and appreciation, until his painted versions of rare interiors and meubles are in every sense of the word interpretative portraits of the first rank.

Mr. Gay is one of the few painters of interiors to escape the narrative style. His touch has become freed from that stern necessity confronting the average clever recorder to state and restate the various items of the case in the desperate hope that such compilation of facts will result in atmosphere and mood. Instead of literal facts, he presents each charming scene in such a way that the harmonic idea of the original designer, the general tenor of its epoch, and the more intimate relationship of its occupants are plainly discernible. He feels each room as if it were some tangible witness of other days dwelling serene among new generations, adapting itself to new customs and requirements but never losing its original reserve and poise. His rooms are thus not only documentarily but domestically interesting. Even the great Salle de Conseil in the Palais de Fontainebleau seems under Mr. Gay's sympathetic touch to be more than a historic souvenir of bygone glories.

In his more intimate interiors, however, there is greater opportunity to expound the delicate beauties of form and color that the eighteenth-century craftsmen lavished upon the palaces and châteaux of France. He catches the glow of lacquer, the sparkle of crystal, the rich tonality of ancient brocades and tapestries in the mellow light that streams in through the long French window or is tossed back by the various repeating mirrors. Some of his work is in water color and he handles this medium with perhaps even greater fluency than the oil. One of the large French salons of the Wildenstein Galleries is used to show these paintings and the ex-

hibition is one of unusual harmony and dignity. Here is an old-world flavor untouched by the sharp angularities of the present-day schools or by the chance of the past. The Daniel Gallery, after a busy season advancing the younger and more courageous members of the local painting fraternity, is lighted with a miscellaneous spring showing of selected works all in a lush and decorative mood. Several examples of Charles Demuth's lovely flower paintings are here, stated in his sparing, subtle manner and exalting a delicate fragrant as of the blossoms themselves. A newcomer in the list of local flower painters is Elsie Driggs and her soft-toned studies of cineraria and cyclamen are particularly happy. Preston Dickinson has contributed two or three decorative still-life studies, original in color and composition though not quite as fine as certain others previously seen in this gallery. Charles Sheeler shows again his up-to-date "Amaryllis" well known through many showings and always an effective item in any company. Fiske Boyd's "New York Landscape" is both decorative and sympathetic, and there are two small black and whites by Yasuo Kuniyoshi for fanciful and final touch.

Under a general heading of etchings of architecture the Knoedler Galleries present an interesting assortment of etchings that run all the way from Rembrandt to Bone, Brangwyn, and McEwen, and other print makers of the world. The gamut runs up and down the scale, now gay, now grave, now fanciful and fleeting in effect, now literal and prosaic. There are thus to be studied alongside each other the sturdy "House of Darius" done by Sir D. Y. Cameron on one of his Venetian visits, and Whistler's floating, atmospheric "Nocturne: Palaces," all tremulous with that strange beauty that lies over the island city at night. Here are perceived the two poles of pictorial interpretation, a sound constructional values on the one hand, sound tonal and interpretive values on the other. There are a number of Bone's remarkable renderings of architectural monuments, and his "The Great Canyon," showing a vast landscape to grow in power and beauty at each appearance. It stands among the finest things of our time. There are Piranesi plates to enjoy in all their stately amplitude, and there are some pale and watery pieces by Claude Gellée for contrast. Rembrandt always delights with his landscape plates as perhaps no other, and there are etchings by the masterly Meryon for the visitor's delectation. Walcott, Webster, Winkler, Hassam, and Lepere are some of the other important men included.

Picture Weaving in Norway

Oslo, Norway

Special Correspondence

A COMMITTEE representing Norwegian women living in America will in the near future present to the White House in Washington a woven tapestry which is a copy of the Norwegian Baldishol tapestry in the Museum of Industrial Art in Oslo. The Baldishol tapestry dates from 1180 and is the oldest Norwegian picture tapestry preserved. The copy to be presented to the White House has been woven by Kristi Sekse, a woman from Hardanger, and is said to be well done, both as to technique and colors. Kristi Sekse spun and dyed the woolen yarn used in this tapestry.

As far back as Norwegian history goes, women of Norway have woven picture tapestries to embellish their homes and places of devotion. The Sagas tell the story of Gudrun, who wove tapestries depicting peaceful and warlike scenes. In no other European country, it is said, have picture tapestries been found as ancient as those dating from about 850 A. D., which were discovered with the excavation of the Oseberg Ship. Before this find it was not supposed that textiles of this kind had existed in Scandinavia at such an early period.

Few medieval tapestries are still in existence in Europe. One of these, the Baldishol tapestry, which was found in the Baldishol church, is believed to date from 1180 A. D. Today the beholder is impressed by its monumental and well-balanced composition and wonderful patterns. Luminous red, light blue, mild green and shining yellow are blended in it, and for details and contrasts cold white and deep blue are used with contrasting effects.

The figures of the tapestry symbolize the months of April and May, April is a man standing between flowers and birds, and May, as was the custom in Europe at that time, is symbolized by an armed horseman. These two figures under Roman arches supposedly formed a portion of one great church tapestry representing all the months of the year.

The next oldest picture tapestries, after the Baldishol tapestry, preserved in Norway, date from the sixteenth century. A number of them are in the Museum of Industrial Art in Oslo. Most of them depict scenes from the Bible, the favorite subjects being the Wedding at Cana, the Wise and the Foolish Virgins and the Three Holy Kings. Probably the many illustrated Bibles which were introduced into the northern countries at that time served to inspire the makers of woven tapestries with their motifs. After a flourishing period from the middle of the sixteenth century, when new impulses from abroad are discernible in this art, picture weaving decayed in Norway. When the interest in industrial art revived in Norway about 40 years ago, the ancient art of picture weaving had dwindled until it was only practiced in a single locality, at the head of the Sogne fjord, by one woman and her daughter. Here they

started a school for picture weaving among their neighbors. Women artists became interested and took up picture weaving and carried it to such perfection that it gained general admiration both at home and abroad. Frida Hanssen, the reviver of this art. A studio for picture weaving was established by men and women interested in the project, and 30 women under Frida Hanssen's direction worked tapestries that have been scattered all over Europe and America. A number of Frida Hanssen's own tapestries have been sold to museums in European countries. Among the few that remain in Norway are the so-called Imperial Tapestries at the Royal Castle in Oslo, many of which were borrowed from events in Norwegian history.

In Trondheim the Museum of Industrial Art opened a school for picture weaving based entirely upon the drawings made by the gifted Norwegian artist Gerhard Munthe. Although not originally intended for picture weaving, his decorative designs with their simplicity of line and color and their expressionistic style were suited for textiles. Months in his decorative works have utilized his rhythmic qualities and dramatic forms of the ancient, folk art, crayfish red, green-violet, a medium blue, a bluish-green, and a strong, brassy yellow.

There is considerable difference between the old and new weaving methods. In olden days the peasant women seem to have visualized the pattern, and worked it from memory. Modern weavers have a pattern behind the warp and the colored sketch near at hand. But to this day the upright loom, known alike in the Occident and the Orient, is used for picture weaving. But today, as hundreds of years ago, in the Orient as well as in the Occident, the Gobelin manufacturers of France as well as in the Norwegian weaving studio, the women slip with deft fingers the wool in between the threads of the warp and straighten it out afterwards with a forked tool.

The heavy hemp used as warp on Norwegian picture tapestries makes the edges of the design somewhat uneven. The wool consists of woolen yarn which is home dyed with vegetable dyes, as was the case with the old Norwegian tapestries, luminous and lasting colors being obtained in this way. Den Norske Husflidsforening, an association existing for the promotion of home industry, is today the textile center of Norwegian industrial art. The 30 women of the picture weaving studio are now widely scattered. Two have settled in London, where they find a public interest in their art. One is finding fresh inspiration in a Paris school for designing. Some have schools for picture weaving in Norway. Frida Hanssen, a couple of years ago, visited the Gobelin manufacturers near Paris and studied their ways. In the Women's School of Industrial Art, which is a state institution, picture weaving is taught. In the

picture weaving class of this school the traditional Norwegian colors are used, old Norwegian textiles copied, and new ones designed. The tapestries made there are the property of the pupils, and thus go into thousands of Norwegian homes.

Detroit Exhibition of Arts and Crafts

Detroit, April 20

Special Correspondence

THE current exhibition at the Society of Arts and Crafts was selected by Helen Plumb from the best exhibitions in New York, such as the Architectural League and the Art Center Exhibitions as well as from the studios and workshops of American designers. When one finds Tony Sarg designing figures to be executed by the Inwood Pottery, and the noted sculptor, Frederick G. Roth, modeling his animals to be done in the medium of glazed pottery for table or mantle ornaments, one gets an inkling of what this show at the Society of Arts and Crafts holds forth in the way of new interests.

Max Kuehne, who is well known as an American painter, does not find it beneath him to do a bed in gesso and color which is veritably fit for a fairy-tale princess, and the two decorated gold screens of Carlo Ciampaglia, one of them a hunting scene of classic men, the other an idyllic landscape in a more conventional manner, are quite as entrancing as if they were murals for the wall.

D. Putnam Brinley, another American painter, has found in the stained glass window a new outlet for his activities for which he is ably fitted, if one may judge by the fine design of his church window, and it would be interesting to see his two panels showing the incidents of everyday life, translated into the medium of the tapestry. Certainly it would rival in spirit the old tapestries which, unfortunately, there is still a tendency to copy and repeat in our day and age instead of initiating designs that will reflect to our progeny our own time and period.

Hunt Dietrich is doing in sculpture what the above mentioned painters are doing, applying his silhouette "hit on a new and original plan." At least it still has the flavor of novelty in the administration of art galleries, which are usually the depositories of the past, remote or



"Old Stone House and Barn," by Marjorie Phillips.

recent, with little or no limited selective process, and even less relation to the vital developments of fresh expression. But if the gallery is to be anything more than an assemblage of parts, more or less unrelated, there must be a clear vision of one limited purpose or direction, rigidly adhered to. In this case that direction is clearly the evolution of modern painting in its most salient aspects—tracing, as it were, the main line of a process of evolution which is still going on.

It is not enough that good paintings, even great paintings, should be brought together. The pictures selected must be limited to those recent, with little or no limited selective process, and even less relation to the vital developments of fresh expression. But if the gallery is to be anything more than an assemblage of parts, more or less unrelated, there must be a clear vision of one limited purpose or direction, rigidly adhered to. In this case that direction is clearly the evolution of modern painting in its most salient aspects—tracing, as it were, the main line of a process of evolution which is still going on.

It will be interesting to Detroiters to keep this show in mind for purposes of comparison with the Decorative Arts Show from the Paris Exposition which arrives at the society's rooms in June. C. H. B.

"Art, Education and Life" is the first of a series of pamphlets by Dr. Frank Alva Parsons, chairman of the committee on art of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The pamphlet is for the guidance of parents in the home, teachers and parent-teacher groups.

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Art in Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif., April 16—Carmelita House and the beautiful garden which surrounds it is a most promising and substantial exemplification of the interest in art in Pasadena. The comfortable spacious old house set in a garden of rare and beautiful trees and plants, now owned by the Pasadena Art Institute and used for the exhibition of paintings by the artists of the southwest, has proved to be a most successful and well patronized art center.

The property was originally in the possession of the Missions and was purchased at auction for a nominal sum by the Carr family at the time the Missions began to lose their power in California. Plants and trees from every corner of the world were assembled and planted and the botanical asset alone is valuable, consisting among other things of cork trees, a giant mulberry and Irish yew tree.

To avert an impending subdivision of the property, Pasadena citizens, realizing the value not only of the property but of its associations, raised the purchase price by popular subscription. The city of Pasadena cares for the grounds under its park system and the Pasadena Art Institute keeps up an all-year exhibition which is changed each month. The Pasadena Society of Artists occupied five of the pleasant and well-lighted galleries during the months of March and April. Two more rooms contained the work of the children in the Pasadena schools. The officers are Arthur H. Fleming, president; Wallace L. De Wolf, vice-president; Grace Nicholson, vice-president; H. I. Stuart, treasurer; James A. Nelson, secretary; Mrs. Margaret Conless, assistant secretary.

Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington

Washington, April 22

Special Correspondence

DUNCAN PHILLIPS, like W. S. Gilbert's judicial luminary, has "hit on a new and original plan." At least it still has the flavor of novelty in the administration of art galleries, which are usually the depositories of the past, remote or



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Painting by Giselle Loeffler, Shown at Recent Women's Exposition in St. Louis.

which belong to the scheme proposed. That vital tradition which began with the early years of the past century with Constable and the Impressionists, and which comes to us through these great achievements which we connect with names like Delacroix, Daubigny, Courbet, the great Impressionists, and finally the culminating of a century which gives initial impetus to our own Cézanne and above all, Renoir, is the line which is followed. Nor does adherence to a program necessarily connote narrowness or bigotry. Pivots de Chevalier and Corot, unspooled by popularity, must be and are represented on their own high plane.

Given such a nucleus the program of acquisition goes on to the next logical step which is the selection of such new work by living men as shall exemplify most definitely the forward movement. Here, of course, safety gives way to the accepted policy of adventure. After all, the volume of the nineteenth century is closed, and although there are many readers who have not yet learned to read its real meaning, the consensus of qualified opinion is fairly definite. To buy constructively, to lead taste instead of following it, that is a program which may fairly be called exhilarating.

It is at this point that the program of permanent collection dovetails together closely into a parallel activity of temporary exhibition. Here again selection must be rigid and unyielding. Much that is admittedly worthy and appealing must be set aside if the constructive program is to function toward any positive end. And selection means the most careful and conscious discrimination. The merely radical, the perversely eccentric are not to be welcomed on the bare claim of originality. And right here we come to the crux of such a problem as that which Mr. Phillips, with his associates in direction, must face.

In a series of thoughtfully arranged exhibitions during the present season, the little gallery which adjoins the main collection has given Washington its most calculated approach to the art expression today. Not to mention the lesser known men who are breaking out fresh ground and have here found a welcome, there has been the opportunity to study some of the freshest work of Maurice Sterne, Rockwell Kent, Augustus Vincent Tack (in his free style), Marsden Hartley and Eugene Speicher. Nothing radical here to any alarming degree, but something decidedly significant.

The present exhibition by Marjorie

Phillips is a case in point. An intelligent glance at her recent painting here shown dispels any illusion as to her being shown on any other ground than those of artistic right. Her recent exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Gallery in New York, already noticed in the Monitor, attracted enthusiastic interest from the painters themselves, a sure sign of vitality. Nor can she be classified merely as a pupil, that all too easy method of all, Renoir, is the line which is followed. Nor does adherence to a program necessarily connote narrowness or bigotry. Pivots de Chevalier and Corot, unspooled by popularity, must be and are represented on their own high plane.

Given such a nucleus the program of acquisition goes on to the next logical step which is the selection of such new work by living men as shall exemplify most definitely the forward movement. Here, of course, safety gives way to the accepted policy of adventure. After all, the volume of the nineteenth century is closed, and although there are many readers who have not yet learned to read its real meaning, the consensus of qualified opinion is fairly definite. To buy constructively, to lead taste instead of following it, that is a program which may fairly be called exhilarating.

It is at this point that the program of permanent collection dovetails together closely into a parallel activity of temporary exhibition. Here again selection must be rigid and unyielding. Much that is admittedly worthy and appealing must be set aside if the constructive program is to function toward any positive end. And selection means the most careful and conscious discrimination. The merely radical, the perversely eccentric are not to be welcomed on the bare claim of originality. And right here we come to the crux of such a problem as that which Mr. Phillips, with his associates in direction, must face.

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Eakins' Exhibition in Buffalo

Buffalo, April 22

Special Correspondence

BUFFALO'S current exhibition of Thomas Eakins' works gives food for reflection. For the student it will have a double usefulness inasmuch as it indicates not merely what to admire and what to abjure, but what to follow and what to avoid. It was the sad fate of the disciples of the Munich school (and of many influenced by it) to become enamored of a method of painting of which the chief characteristic was treating the canvas with a sort of brown bath, known as the "souple," allowing this a period to dry and then superimposing the cool colors and accents of light or dark.

Time has revealed the fact that this is a fatal process. The hot under-painting progressively rises, like a relentless tide, and ultimately submerges the whole canvas in somber and bituminous gloom. It was probably the studio of one of his masters—Bonnat, presumably—that Eakins learned this dangerous process, the result of which is that the spectator must discount the present appearance of the picture by assuming himself that, once looked at, the picture is cooler and more varied in color. No such discount need be employed in looking at the works of the brothers Bellini or of Titian, whose cool under-painting (itself founded on pure white) constitutes a perpetual challenge to the number of advancing years.

Thomas Eakins' masterpiece—a rather gruesome but powerful "Clinic"—remains a great standard work of the American school. The whole scene was doubtless preconceived in the artist's mind, and his gifts of draftsmanship, knowledge of composition and skill of brushing carried the work to a satisfactory conclusion. His minor works are not so impressive. Without the compelling interest of a story to hold attention, the spectator is prone to look for beauties of color, of arrangement or of tone which are, for the most part, absent—a condition revealing a certain lack of aesthetic impulse in the painter, a degree of obtuseness as to these alluring qualities. In color, especially, there is decided monotony, the prevailing tint being brown.

The portrait of Signora Gomez d'Ariza has voluminous sleeves of dark blue and the remainder of the costume is gray; but the "souple" has largely killed the cool qualities of both these colors. Fine drawing—notably in that minor test of delineation, the ear, nose and mouth; there is animation in the pose; and clear characterization of a certain human type. The "Home Scene" is admirable in composition, the attitudes of the two girls natural and

the color varied, if somber. "The Spinner" is painted with freedom and the figure has real charm. The girl is entirely engrossed in her work and has none of the appearance of a model posing for the part. She is adjusting her thread with earnest preoccupation, the upraised arm being a triumph of drawing and modeling.

"Mr. Charles Linford," seated with palette in hands, is no doubt a characteristic presentation of the subject whose rather stiff attitude the artist has refused to relax. The small portrait of Archbishop Wood has the qualities of a miniature. The face is humorous and bland; the hands well drawn, and the robes and lace quite deftly touched in. The standing three-quarter length of Dr. Fenton was too thinly painted to stand the ravages of time; but it is well drawn and posed. The study of the head of Dr. Gross (for the "Gross Clinic") is painted with more impasto than usual, and is dramatically lighted and quite impressive.

The portraits of women suffer much from the prevailing reversion of the brown tone; but "The Red Shawl" holds its own, the red being quite a refreshing note. The portrait of Harry Lewis, with its very arbitrary lighting, has a look of verisimilitude, and must have been quite a startling performance in its day. "The Violinist" is on a scale which is not justified by any great merits of craftsmanship, is very thinly painted, and is both well and ill drawn in parts.

"Mr. Macdowell" is of the bust size including the head and one hand. The old man is of a meditative type, and is sympathetically rendered. The features are not unlike those of John Ruskin, but again the brown prevails. The "Home Ranch" represents a bearded cow-boy, fully accoutred as he returned from his ride across the prairie, singing to his own accompaniment on the guitar, with an obscure fellow-rancher listening to him in the background. It is a small genre canvas, rather trivial in motive, and, with its obvious merits of technique, adds little to the painter's reputation. E. W. G.

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Shakespeare and Shorthand

Advent and Dismissal

True Expression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE universal practice of shorthand has made possible the recording of a vast volume of expressed thought in a degree hitherto unheard of in the annals of writing. This fact is so widely recognized that one naturally hesitates before giving expression to a thought which may be literally "short" in the same way as a man may be "short" when he finds he has only ninety cents in his pocket to pay for a dollar luncheon. But if one can appeal to Shakespeare in support of this opinion, it is at least possible that the interest of the reader may be enlisted.

The practice of shorthand is, of course, a very old one. It is common knowledge that the Romans were adept in the art, though we have no means of determining to what extent it was used for verbatim reporting. We know that for over four hundred years after the Roman period, shorthand appears to have been a lost art. Whether this was due to the fact that it had never reached the degree of perfection necessary for ordinary practical purposes, or whether it was due to lack of paper on which to record shorthand notes, we shall never know; but late in the fifteenth century, a man known as Peter Bales revived the subject and wrote a book, in which he tells us, among other things, that shorthand is "an art by which one can write as fast as a man speaketh treatably, writing but one letter for a word." He further informs us that his system required but one month's study in which to become proficient; in charity let us say that this good man must have had a boundless optimism and a most rosy conception of the abilities of his fellows. From that time on there have been numerous systems of shorthand presented, but few have been practiced with any degree of consistency until we come to the modern systems in common use today.

Quite apart from the fact that few shorthand writers ever attain that degree of proficiency in the art which is desirable for practical purposes, no system of shorthand has yet been invented which does not in a greater or lesser degree rely on the context for the correct reading of word outlines and signs. Herein lie the pitfalls when transcribing from shorthand notes.

In the Elizabethan period three systems of shorthand were commonly practiced. One of these was invented by a man called Timothy Bright, who, in 1588, published a treatise called "Character, an Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing by Character." This system had no alphabet, but consisted of a table of words with characters annexed, "which," said the author, "thou art to get by heart." Like some of his predecessors, he was at some pains to explain that the system was "short and easy, every character answering a word." But this gentleman's optimism was not shared by others; and one of his contemporaries wrote that "it requires such understanding and memory that few of the ordinary sort of people could attain to the knowledge

thereof." There is a haunting familiarity about this opinion, which would lead us to the conclusion that we have not made much progress toward simplification of systems of shorthand. Nevertheless, there were the Elizabethan shorthand writers, who were not "ordinary sort of people," because we have evidence that shorthand was not only practiced, but, occasionally, with a tolerable degree of success.

But we find that the play producers and playwrights often viewed the shorthand reporter in the light of an unmitigated nuisance. Such a one, speaking of a successful production, says that the people who attended

Did through the seats, the boxes, and the stage, So much that some by Stenography drew The plot; put it in print: scarce one word true.

The Elizabethan stenographer was evidently a man of ambitions; he aspired to be a publisher as well as a shorthand reporter. It is at this point that we make our contact with Shakespeare, for it was this unlawful propensity of the shorthand writer that was responsible for a large number of pirated versions and surreptitious printings of the plays. It is well known that the original manuscripts of the plays have never been discovered—a fact that keeps alive the Baconian theory, since all available evidence, for or against Shakespearean authorship, is purely circumstantial. The known versions are based on copied manuscripts and not a few on actual shorthand transcripts of notes taken by professional shorthand writers during performances. What happened to certain passages when left to the tender mercies of the stenographer may be gathered from an examination of a few variations taken at random.

In the 1603 Quarto of "Hamlet" we find this line: "My lord, 'tis not the sable suit I wear." In the 1604 Quarto the same line appears as "Tis not alone my lily cloak, good mother." This example, taken alone, does not prove a stenographic error, of course. In the same act—Act I—appears this line: "These are but wild and whirling words." In the 1604 edition the word "whirling" is changed to "hurling." In "Romeo and Juliet" in the scene in which the climax of the tragedy is reached, Juliet utters the well-known line, "This is my sheath; there rust . . ."

but in the earlier version of 1597, and accepted by many scholars as being the more correct—the word "rust" is changed to "rest." There were two methods of shorthand writing in order that the hand might keep pace with the spoken word: one was by eliminating certain letters from words, leaving only the letter, or letters, which would suggest the word spoken; and the other was to indicate words with "marks like flies' legs," as Dickens puts it. These two methods have been perpetuated and form the basis of all our modern systems. In accordance with what we know of the systems prevalent in Shakespeare's day, the elimination of letters from words was the method then practiced, and the shorthand writer would write "r-t" for either "rust" or "rest," trusting to the context to give the accurate word. Here is just one instance where the system did not work out as anticipated.

Sunrise and sunset effects have been noted over a wide zone of territory stretching from the Great Lakes to the southern sea. I shall name one advent and one dismissal of the day as specimens. The sunrise was seen in Iowa. The world was snowbound. The shivering landscape near and remote was an illimitable stretch of snow. No spots of black earth peered through the garments of winter white. The roads, even in the towns, were highways of snow. And the mornings climbed the east. The heavens were glorious. It seemed the sun's coronation day. Unimaginable splendors burned and would not cease. The clouds billowed away far and farther, fakes of firelike pieces of chain armor dashed with blood and the metal of the armor lustrous through. I am on a

Pullman and lift my curtain and behold! The clouds climb to the zenith and all are wonder-lit. Pinks shine at the crest of the heavens and amazed crimson at the horizon line. Words cannot be mustered to express the facts. I attempt no descriptions: I name a glory. . . . The clouds were without definite form. They remained one of no shape save the cunning pictures of an armorer's art, howbeit an armorer in whom was deft and strange design beyond what earthly armorer ever knew. There the metallic glow burned till the sun was well up and had had his advent heralded to all the sky, and then the metal flames burned low, and—oh, the pity of it!—then burned out.

The dismissal of the day was a sunset in Oklahoma. I consider it the climax of heavenly wonder I

have seen in my glad years. Low against the earth the clouds were, a world conflagration, steady, unintermittent as if all this world were a vast cinder, glowing, fervid, which filled the hearth of the sky. The flames seemed to gather fury. Cessation appeared impossible. The universe might have been on fire. Ruby, garnet, zircon, carbuncle all melted together would have fused scatter crimson than the flame I saw. Just above the wild catastrophe of lurid cinder recumbent on the land edge lay an open sea, blue as wet violet. It was a chaos of cobalts. There they were antagonists in glory, a sky which utterly refused to surrender a single violet tint and a force which would not surrender one coal from its fierce hearth. Then all the high sky was on fire. The clouds were mackerel clouds, which

are usually sad silver, but tonight all mackerel clouds were variegated fire. Opalescent was the right word if right word there were to serve the need. Clouds ran north and south and to the zenith, then to the east drifting like curtains hanging when winds are almost but not altogether still.

Northward, another open patch of sky—a sea reefed with clouds. It was blue, but not of amethyst nor sapphire, but of blue china, faintly blue, delicately blue, spectrally blue. And all the reefs were fire as if some submerged volcano were thrusting up from under sea its edge of fire. Then suddenly the sky was one wild and far regatta of banners, banners, banners, beyond counting. What triumph the sky had that night!—William R. Quayle, in "A Book of Clouds."

is revealed the truth of identity and individual expression. Spiritual individuality, as the manifestation of God, reflects the qualities and attributes of God, the perfection which characterizes divine Mind.

One who longs to bring out better human expression, but who in the midst of discouraging limitations and obstacles believes it to be impossible, may wonder how the sublimity of divine perfection can be of any use to him in his seemingly restricted sphere. But Christian Science, revealing these truths of real being, helps in a very definite way every mortal who turns to it. It leads one's thinking out of mistaken mortal beliefs and bases it upon the infinite divine intelligence, to which all truth is known, and from which all real expression emanates. One thus allies his thinking with Deity, and instead of continuing his endeavors from the standpoint of belief in mortal limitations, works rather through the understanding that God expresses all, and that, because of the unity of God and spiritual man, one may experience release from mortal limitations and realize an increasing sense of wisdom and power. Spirit is never indicated by matter or through material ways and means. Spirit is reflected only by and through spirituality. But as one's thoughts and ideals are purified, they benefit by the ever present operation of spiritual law; and these better concepts are thus enabled to express themselves in improved human environment and achievement. Continuous progress in expression is therefore possible, and is always commensurate with increasing spiritual understanding. Of this process, through which thinking that reaches out toward God expresses itself in ways that are nearer harmony, Mrs. Eddy says in her sermon, "The People's Idea of God" (p. 14), "As our ideas of Deity become more spiritual, we express them by objects more beautiful."

All, then, who understandingly adopt the standard which Christ Jesus gave to men, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," may progressively stop, the liberating power that accompanies a constantly clarifying concept of man as the expression of God, divine Mind; for as one draws closer to God in his thinking, he finds himself gaining greater freedom to express what is beautiful and good in all the familiar activities, and also in new and fresh and always lovely ways. Mrs. Eddy points to the wonderful possibilities comprised in this demonstrable truth of real being, when she says in Science and Health (p. 258): "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis. Mind manifests all that exists in the infinitude of Truth."

MUCH discontent may undoubtedly be traced to a feeling, whether or not it be consciously analyzed, that one is not bringing out the fine things which he sometimes visions—the qualities, the powers, the achievements which, in the hidden recesses of his heart, he associates with himself, that is, with the kind of individual he would, if it were possible, most like to be. This is, perhaps, one of humanity's vague ways of sensing that true individuality is always beautiful and strong and good. But it is also an admission of the belief that some inscrutable limiting power outside of oneself controls one's destiny, or at least very greatly influences it, usually directing it toward the undesired rather than the coveted prospect. Most persons long for something which, for want of a more definite term, they call self-expression. They wish to identify themselves, through character or through attainment of some sort, with that which, even if somewhat obscurely, appeals to them as ideal. Failing of this, they often yield to discontent or self-reproach. Yet, nothing is more natural and possible than true individual expression. Each one is, in fact, always expressing what he is in the quality of his thinking at any given period. This analysis of mortal man, so called, was long ago set down in the phrase, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." But Christ Jesus stressed the divine side of this truism when he said, "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Between the long history of mistaken mortal thinking, with its train of failures, and the heavenly possibilities of illumined right thinking, there must, it is evident, lie some explanation, and some rule whereby men may be guided into the choice and expression of the true and the good. Christ Jesus gave this explanation in all his words and works. And Mrs. Eddy, discovering the significance of what he said and did, has given an exposition in Christian Science which enables all to learn the scientific method of individual expression of the harmonious and real.

All right expression presupposes a perfectly intelligent impelling source. Mrs. Eddy has pointed directly to the one infinite origin of all true expression. She says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518), "The divine Principle, or Spirit, comprehends and expresses all, and all must therefore be as perfect as the divine Principle is perfect." Here, then, is the explanation of the kingdom of heaven, as embraced in infinite divine Mind and experienced by pure thinking, which reflects that Mind. Here

The One-Way Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All day, One way, Along the cobble length, Pass youth and age—pass frailty and strength, The handsome equipage, the shabby hack,— But none of these comes back.

I yearn To learn The whither and the hence, The goal, the mission, and the consequence,— But even milkmen, heralds of the day, Go home another way.

Would fate A straight Smooth pavement were my lot, With blue-coats at each vulnerable spot Where, eddying, flowing, tides of traffic meet,— And I, once more, a Two-Way Street!

Edith Carolyn Newlin.

Willow Catkins

How handsome the willow catkins! Their wondrously bright silvery buttons, so regularly disposed in oval schools in the air, or if you please, along the seams which their twigs make, in all degrees of forwardness, from the faintest, tiniest speck of silver, just peeping from beneath the brown scales to lusty pussies which have thrown off their scaly coats and show some redness at base, on a close inspection. These fixed swarms of arctic buds spot the air very prettily along the hedges. —Thoreau, in Journal.

Eyes of Azure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Spring's sweet eyes of azure They downward glances meet. They are the lovely visions A-bloom for nosegays sweet.

I pluck them while I cherish Deep thoughts and long, so long,— The thoughts which sighed in secret, A birdling told in song.

Yes, what I thought, he chanted, And loud and louder sang, Until my heart's dear secret Throughout the whole world rang. —Translated from Heine, by Alice R. Tapley.

pagne un concept toujours plus éclairci de l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu, l'entendement divin; car, à mesure que l'on se rapproche de Dieu dans toutes ses pensées, on s'aperçoit que l'on a acquis une plus grande facilité de manifester ce qui est beau et bon, aussi bien dans toutes les activités que dans ce qui est nouveau et récent et toujours charmant. Mrs. Eddy indique les possibilités comprises dans cette vérité démontrable de l'être réel, lorsqu'elle dit à la page 258 de Science et Santé: "Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie qui se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'élève de plus en plus. L'entendement manifeste tout ce qui existe dans l'infinitude de la Vérité."

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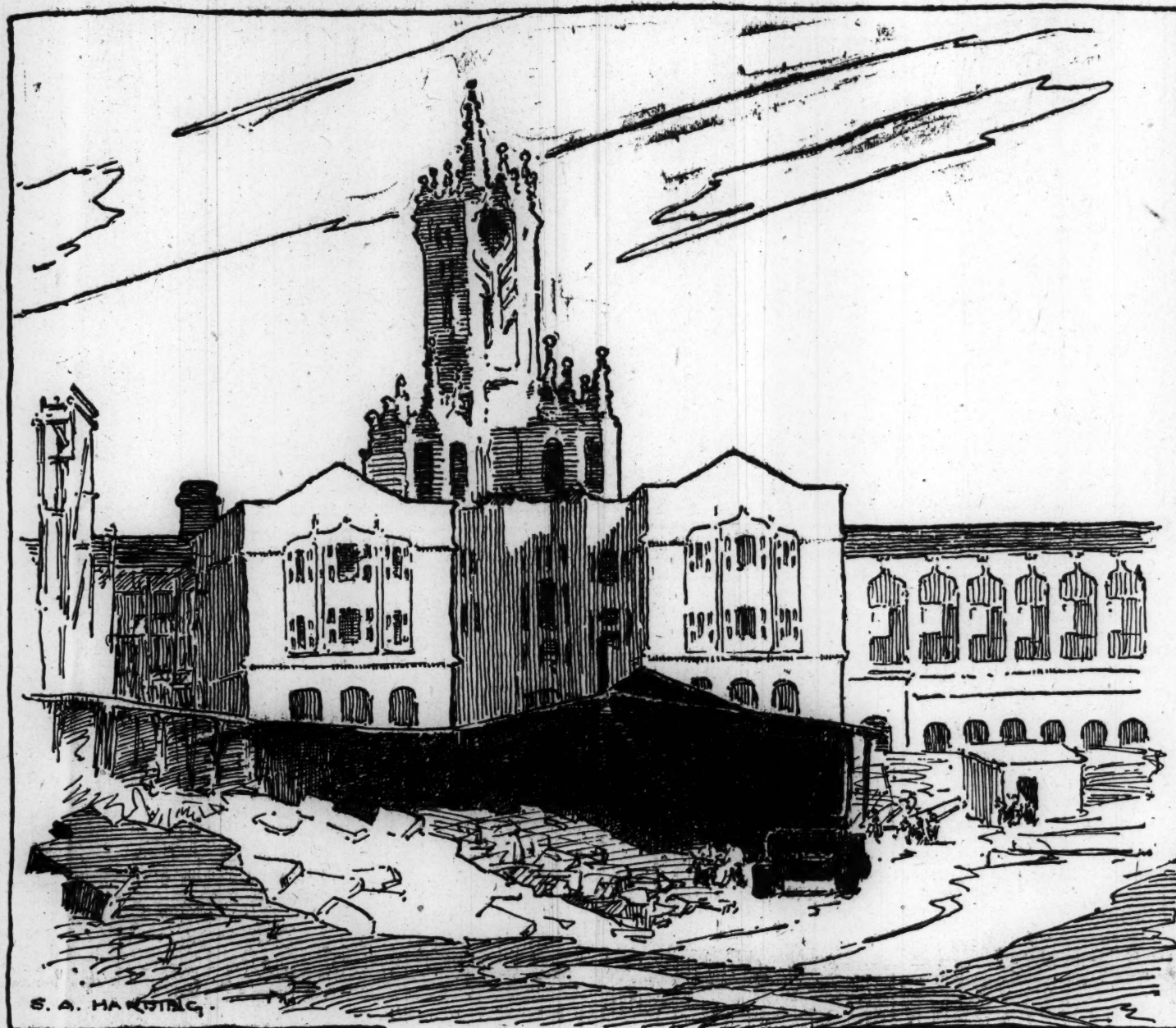
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The Auckland University. From a Pen and Ink Drawing by S. A. Harding

An Answer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On a morning like this Do you ask Do you ponder Do you dream? That witch of the sun: She's calling, she's calling! While from duty you're stalling What the ancients you ask What is to be done?

Duty is beauty And beauty is duty With the ancients you ask Since time was begun The duty to be And the beauty to do The rhythm that runs The universe through, Is calling, is calling, Is calling to you.

The echo of waterfalls Leaping and laughing: In your heart Is the echo With sterner thoughts clashing. Silence the doubts Your questionings bring. Behold in all duty The way that is beauty. On a morning like this Just sing.

Stella Brown Pride.

brighter and brighter as the flame in the east intensified into the regal splendor of the sun, and it was day. What color was then revealed? Red roofs everywhere—fresh-looking, wind-washed, of an immaculate almost unknown in olden cities. Not the red of new tile, but the more velvety red of ancient metal, painted and repainted through many years. Here and there among them like soft gray shadows were the few roofs of slate and the exquisite ones of moss-grown Spanish tile in pastel blues and yellows. And somewhat rarer still were the green-painted ones.

Again in the walls of the houses, so uniformly tall, so aristocratic, so distinctively ancient, was a wealth of color disclosed. On the one hand a gleaming white colonial mansion with pillars of Grecian descent, on the other a soft yellow stucco in the Spanish style with shutters and wrought iron balconies of blue-black, next door a stately brown English brick with pillars that once were brown also, across the narrow curving street a pale pink stucco with faded green shutters and trim, beside it a gray-painted brick with white trim, at the corner a modest white frame flanked by a remodeled green structure.

As these types dominated the bay and the battery fronts of the seeming island, so were they multiplied and slightly varied—the city. The gleaming white columns supporting the porticoes of church and home and hostelry seemed all the whiter by reason of their proximity to the various tints and the fresh green courtyard gardens. The melody of Georgian, Spanish, French, was especially delightful in the bright morning sunshine. And each narrow street was a way of enchantment.

Daybreak, Charleston

MUCH controversy has circled around the unfinished building of the Auckland University; many opinions have been expressed and folk who know, as well as those who do not, have said their say; but the artist has stepped right in and found in the rising structure, in the incomplete mass of material, in the actual growth of a great fabric, a subject of imaginative interest for his sketch. Architects may look with critical eyes upon the building, but the artist, with his color box and brushes, finds satisfaction in the apparently minor objects—the mass of decorative shadow formed by the workmen's shed, the general feeling of activity in the foreground, and the sense of work still to be done.

Suddenly out of the gray silence veiled the sleeping city came a fanfare of trumpets, weird, eliding, exultant. Again and again and again they sounded their shrilly-echoing, dream-like flourishes, those unseen trumpeters of Charleston. For the moment it was as if they were not cocks of ordinary lineage, but the ancient and fabulous race of chancellors beloved of bards and poets since the birth of time. Accordingly one pictured them somewhere in the strict seclusion of their high-walled gardens wearing the gay liveries of heralds as they thus proclaimed the approach of Millady Day.

And even as they trumpeted, the formless gray above Sullivan's Island to the seaward became the sky, turned pale and flushed slightly in anticipation of the great event. Instantly the dull waters of the bay and the rivers on either hand were illuminated until the island-like peninsula was girt about with silver. And the graceful colonial spires of St. Michael's and St. Philip's appeared as white silhouettes against the indistinctness of the city.

Then, as if no longer able to restrain their rapture, the choir of gray-vested mocking birds broke into ecstatic song. From the tops of the magnolia trees, the palmettos, the moss-draped live oaks, from streets and parks and gardens, their sweet strains rose, mingling at first with the music of the chancellors, who gradually gave way to them. "Joy, joy, joy," they sang in every avian language, pouring forth the notes of the lark, the thrush, the cardinal, the sparrow, the wren, the warbler, in careless abandon, repeating them again and again, or following them with quite different ones—perhaps a score in all. Had the primordial owners of the notes joined the chorus they could scarcely have been detected, so joyous, so wonderful, so perfect was the rendition of the mocking-birds.

As their melody resounded the flush in the eastern sky magically depend to rise and the city appeared in its outline rising above the level plain of trees and house-tops, then in faint color-tones, as if reflecting the dawn, and growing still

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Introducing the Boy and Girl to Books on the Home Bookshelf

"I'll Be

The People

II Vienna, Aust.
Special Correspondence

THE number of students attending the Volksheim, or People's University, in Vienna, in 1925 was 26,000, as against 4000 in 1914. These four, which had taken the

Mention should be made of the excursions made by the members of the summer Volksheim and the allotment gardens, now some 16 years

a Good Boy, Mother"

teaching thievery of their children and will make obsolete the expression, "a difficult child." One important point which must never be overlooked or lost sight of is the interest of the parent must show in the activities of their children. It may be somewhat annoying to look for some book to see the wonderful airplane son has made with his "thinker toy." It may bother a little to stop and see the apple the little daughter has outlaid in red yarn for. But these interruptions are well rewarded. Most of us like to have our efforts appreciated, and the child is no exception.

The lessons of co-operation are learned long before the word occurs in the spelling lessons. One mother told me her children through the medium of reading to her, had learned about their accustomed order quickly and efficiently in order to have the precious hour for the story when mother was reading to them. She too early taught them that if each child had to have the same toy as the other, they would not be able to have but one toy. But each child would share his toy with the others they could have several

ple's University of

student finds out paths for himself. In this way knowledge is gained which is of importance to both. Lectures are always followed by discussions. This method, however, is far easier in dealing with comparatively small numbers than in dealing with large ones. The craving to acquire foreign languages is so great that there are often as many as 200 pupils in a class.

Perhaps the method of a teacher of English may be worth recording. The opening lesson of the Volkshelm was an English one. The room was crowded, nay, tightly packed with

Chicago Public Schools Made Attractive by Art Society

The new method was used to show pictures of different materials. All their qualities, colors, etc., were as far as possible obtained from the pupils themselves, but failing this, the teacher stepped in. All the new words were written on the black-board, for English spelling being of a varying character, it was necessary to convey a right mental picture. The word, however, was always given in relation to a context never alone. Verbs came naturally, for all English verbs are of the same construction as the German ones.

lish club, a year later dubbed the John Ruskin Club, and made her its first president.

As the Volksheim grew additional English classes had to be opened.

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openly proud most of youngsters turn in their rakes and paint pots, pass in line by the senior counter to get their ice-cream cones, swell the crowd around the huge bonfire, and later join hands to sing a rollicking school song before trekking homeward, Dig Day becomes for another year a happy spring memory of responsibility borne and simple work sincerely and eagerly accomplished for a co-operative good.

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plays, which received 15 votes. Next with seven votes each were two books on evolution, Masefield's poems, Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln," Edna Ferber's "So Big," and "Arrow of Gold," by Joseph Conrad.

As some of the choices are inex-

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1 Ch Nipple Mfg BT	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
10 Collins & Aikman.	35	34 1/8	35
3 Col & Aik 7% pf.	98	98	98.
8 Com Pow nw.....	35 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
1 Com Pow pf.....	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2

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51	Can Powr	43	43	43
52	Can Powr	43	43	43
53	Cons Laun Corp.	22%	22%	22%
54	Cons Bank A	83	83	83
55	Cons Bank A	83	83	83
56	Curtiss A&M	17	17	17
57	DeForest R vtc.	2%	2%	2%
58	DeForest R vtc.	2%	2%	2%
59	Elec BA&S net	68%	67%	68%
60	Elec BA&S pf	108%	106%	103%
61	Elec BA&S pf	108%	106%	103%
62	Elec Refrig	63	62%	64%
63	Estey West Sec	27%	27%	27%
64	Estey West Sec	27%	27%	27%
65	Fingool Motors Co	54	51	51
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67	Fed Metals	17%	17%	17%
68	Firest T&I % pf gr	59	59	59
69	Firest T&I Sug	59	59	59
70	Forhan Co	15%	15%	15%
71	Forhan Co	15%	15%	15%
72	Founda Co Fom.	13%	13%	13%
73	Founda Co Fomter	13%	13%	13%
74	Freid-Rosenk TRC	4%	4%	4%
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77	Gen Bn Crp	52%	52%	52%

4 Gen Bak Crp B.	78	7	78
1 Gen Fireproofing.	78	97	97
1 Gen Saf.	158	158	158
1 Glen Alden Coal.	158	158	158
1 Goodyer Tire & Rub.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
1 Grand Stores.	57	57	57
2 Grimes R&C Rec.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10 Happiness Cn. A.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
1 Happiness Fdn.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
2 Havana E. Ut.	69	69	69
1 Horn & Hardart.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
50 Horn & Hard p.1104.	110	110	110
3 Indust Rayon A.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
1 J. L. Fulton.	137	137	137
2 Johns Manville.	137	137	137
13 Leigh Pol.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
2 Leigh Val Coal c.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4

25 Zelen V C Sales	\$3	\$3	\$3
1 Libby M Iron & L	8	8	8
5 Midland Steel	1%	1%	1%
1 Metropolitan S	30%	30%	30%
7 Middle West U	113	112	112
10 zMid W Util pf	104	104	104
1 Midland Steel Co	44	44	44
1 Mohawk & H P	237	237	237
2 Nat Leather	5 p	5 p	5 p
2 Nat Pub S "A"	98%	98%	98%
2 Nat Pub S "A"	20%	20%	20%
60 N E T & T	112	111	112
20 N Z Zinc	186%	185	186%
6 Noeastn Power	20%	20%	20%

21 Nor Ohio Pow...	15 1/2	13	13
30 No States Pow A.105	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
8 Pacific Steel Boil 13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2 Penn Wa & Pow.141 1/2	140	144 1/2	144 1/2
4 Pitts Lake E Ry.150	149	150	150
90 zProcter & Gamble160	157	157	157
3 Puget Sd P&Lt... 50%	50	50	50
1 Purity Bak A ... 39	39	39	39
3 Purity Bak B ... 30	30	30	30
6 Rand Kardex B. 39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
6 Reo Motor Car... 20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
5 47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

40	Rickenbacker	126 1/2	129 1/2
10	Servel Corp	23 1/2	23 1/2
1	Silica Gel Corp vtc	18 1/2	18 1/2
1	Sni Viscosa rets.	12 1/2	12 1/2
54	So east P & Lt.	28 1/2	28 1/2
2	So Fed	9 1/2	9 1/2
3	S-E P&L pnf vn	62 1/2	62 1/2
150	So Cal Edison	118 1/2	118 1/2
1	So Cal Ed A pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2
60	So Cal Ed B pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2
5	So Edison	26 1/2	26 1/2
2	So Cities Util cts	27 1/2	27 1/2
1	South Ice & Util A	25 1/2	25 1/2
9	Stand Pub A	14 1/2	15 1/2
4	Stand Tank Car.	8 1/2	8 1/2
3	Standard	40 1/2	41 1/2
3	Stuart Motr C of A	23 1/2	23 1/2
150	Swift & Co.	112 1/2	112 1/2
6	Swift International	16 1/2	16 1/2

10	2	Trampa Eléct Co.	2704	2705	
10	2	Trampa Eléct Co.	878	878	
10	2	Tung Solk 'E'fs 182	172	175	of
10	2	Tung Sol Lamp	81	81	fo
10	2	Tung Sol Lamp 'A' 18	18	18	w
8	1	United Gas Imp.	942	942	sp
51	1	Un L&P 'A' nw	13	13	ch
5	1	Un L&P 'A' nw	22	22	to
1	1	US L&H pf	61	61	yo
1	1	Universal Pictures 20	30	30	co
1	1	US Rub Reel Co	151	151	co
2	1	White Sw Mch pf	451	451	co
1	1	Wilson & Co nw	451	451	co
3	1	Wilson & Co nw	451	451	co
3	1	Yellow Tax C NY	17	17	
10	2	Zbornr & Scrymser	235	235	

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10	Continental Oil ..	21%	207%	21%	Val
1	Eureka Pipe Line ..	5%	50	50	liv
26	Humble Oil & Ref ..	65%	821%	63%	liv
20	Humble Oil new ..	65%	62%	63%	liv
11	Ind. Pipe Line ..	34%	34	34	liv
25	International Pet ..	32%	32	32%	liv
2	Nat Transit	16%	16%	16%	bl
9	Ohio Oil	60%	60	60%	ar
1	Penn-Mex Fuel ..	19%	19%	19%	liv
4	Prarie Oil & Ref ..	54%	53%	53%	liv
50	Rocky Mt. Pipe Line ..	54%	53%	53%	liv
6	St Oil of Cal. w. ..	55%	55%	55%	ch
29	St Oil of Ind.	63%	63	63%	liv
7	St Oil of Kan.	28	27%	27%	liv
1	St Oil of Ken.	118	118	118	liv
22	St Oil of N.Y.	28	28	28	liv
62	St. Oil of Tex.	31%	31	31%	sh

10	zSt Oil of O pf...	118	118	118
11	Vacuum Oil	100½	99	99
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2	Am Maracaibo ..	6%	6½	6¾
30	Carib Syndicate ..	14%	13½	13¾
17	Cities Service new	41	40%	40¾
1	Crown Central	2½	2½	2½

2	Euclid Oil	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	ing
11	Gibson Oil	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	the
3	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	so
4	Lago Oil T "A" ..	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	
46	Leonard Oil	23 1/2	8 1/4	23 1/2	
2	Louis Oil Ref	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
7	Mexican Panuco ..	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	ern
10	Mountn & G Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$7.
8	Mountain Prod ..	25 1/2	25	25	qu,
14	New Pradford ..	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	pro
1	New M & Ariz Ltd	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	pan
14	Norfolk Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Ma
2	Pennok Oil Corp ..	20 1/2	21	21	ma
6	Reiter Fos Oil C	21 1/2	21	21	
1	Salt Creek Prod ..	31	31	31	
5	Salt Creek Cons ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
5	Venezuela Ass	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	F
4	Wenger Ass	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	of
7	Wild Water Ass ..	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
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1 Engineers G M....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
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2 Elec Refrig 6s	36.103	103	103	\$1.2
24 Fish Rub 5 1/2s	31.9	96%	96%	
20 Fla P & L 6s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	192
7 Gen P 6s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
2 do 5s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	
1 Gulf Oil 5s	100	100	100	
1 Hood Rub 7s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	T
23 Indep O 6 1/2s	98	97 1/2	98	plus
11 Keystr T P 3 1/2	88	86 1/2	88	plus
1 Leh P Sec 6s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	plus
13 Mack Tel L 6s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	plus
4 Man Tel 6s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	quar
9 Mass G Co 5 1/2	102 1/2	102	102	
1 Nor St Pw 6 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
5 do cvt 5 1/2s	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
6 Ohio Pw 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	T

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1	Cons	Mun B	7 s	'51. 93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	oil c
1	Dan	Cons	5 1/2	'55.. 97	97	97	127,
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12	Stodd & Eden	84 1/4	104	104	
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14	Brook	84 1/2	103	103	+ 1/4
15	Sum	84 1/2	94	94	
16	Went	84 1/2	103	103	
17	Tit Sun	84 1/2	98	98	
18	Tit Sun	84 1/2	98	98	
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79	Tit Sun	84 1/2	98	98	
80	Tit Sun	84 1/2	98	98	
81	Tit Sun	84 1/2	98	98	
82	Tit Sun	84 1/2			

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET			
<p>current quotations follow:</p> <p>Loans— newcastle day... Boston New York newcastle paper... \$14 @ 1/4 3 1/2 % city of N.Y. ... 4 1/4 3 1/2 % city of N.Y. ... 4 1/4 3 1/2 % N.Y. cons. cul. loans... 4 1/4 3 1/2 %</p> <p>Today Previous Last silver in New York 61 1/4 c 61 c gold in London... \$114 1/2 d \$11 1/2 d in dollars... 49 1/4 c 49 1/4 c</p>			
Clearing House Figures			
<p>Roston New York</p> <p>dances \$52,000,000 \$564,000,000</p> <p>ago today " 53,000,000 "</p> <p>ces " 27,000,000 "</p> <p>ago today " 28,000,000 "</p> <p>bank credit 21,460,353 88,000,000</p>			
Acceptance Market			
<p>Eligible Banks—</p> <p>London... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Paris... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Brussels... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Amsterdam... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Antwerp... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Lyon... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Geneva... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Frankfurt... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Hamburg... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Berlin... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Cologne... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Dresden... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Leipzig... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Munich... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Stuttgart... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Vienna... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Zurich... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Basel... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Bern... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Bratislava... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Budapest... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Constantinople... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Hankow... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Harbin... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Hongkong... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Kobe... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Lyons... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Manila... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Peking... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Rangoon... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % San Francisco... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Shanghai... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Singapore... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Sourabaya... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Tientsin... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 % Yokohama... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/4 %</p>			

SOMEWHAT RETARDED		
In its regular monthly New England letter the First National Bank of Boston says in part:		
The spring buying season has been retarded by prolonged unfavorable future commitments. Orders have become increasingly conservative. Sluggishness is in evidence, and the tendency is to proceed more cautiously.		
Production in basic industries, which turned upward last fall, has continued at unusually high levels through the first quarter. Construction volume in March established a new peak for the season. Orders and contracts awarded for the first three months exceeded the corresponding period of 1925 by 34 per cent.		
BUICK CARS FOR CANADA		
The Buick Motor Company, a division of the General Motors, has received an order for 50 Buick 48		

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
.....	\$4.86	\$4.86	\$4.86
.....	4.85	4.86	4.86
.....	4.84	4.86	4.86
.....	4.83	4.86	4.86
.....	4.82	4.86	4.86
.....	4.81	4.86	4.86
.....	4.80	4.86	4.86
.....	4.79	4.86	4.86
.....	4.78	4.86	4.86
.....	4.77	4.86	4.86
.....	4.76	4.86	4.86
.....	4.75	4.86	4.86
.....	4.74	4.86	4.86
.....	4.73	4.86	4.86
.....	4.72	4.86	4.86
.....	4.71	4.86	4.86
.....	4.70	4.86	4.86
.....	4.69	4.86	4.86
.....	4.68	4.86	4.86
.....	4.67	4.86	4.86
.....	4.66	4.86	4.86
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.....	4.48	4.86	4.86
.....	4.47	4.86	4.86
.....	4.46	4.86	4.86
.....	4.45	4.86	4.86
.....	4.44	4.86	4.86
.....	4.43	4.86	4.86
.....	4.42	4.86	4.86
.....	4.41	4.86	4.86
.....	4.40	4.86	4.86
.....	4.39	4.86	4.86
.....	4.38	4.86	4.86
.....	4.37	4.86	4.86
.....	4.36	4.86	4.86
.....	4.35	4.86	4.86
.....	4.34	4.86	4.86
.....	4.33	4.86	4.86
.....	4.32	4.86	4.86
.....	4.31	4.86	4.86
.....	4.30	4.86	4.86
.....	4.29	4.86	4.86
.....	4.28	4.86	4.86
.....	4.27	4.86	4.86
.....	4.26	4.86	4.86
.....	4.25	4.86	4.86
.....	4.24	4.86	4.86
.....	4.23	4.86	4.86
.....	4.22	4.86	4.86
.....	4.21	4.86	4.86
.....	4.20	4.86	4.86
.....	4.19	4.86	4.86
.....	4.18	4.86	4.86
.....	4.17	4.86	4.86
.....	4.16	4.86	4.86
.....	4.15	4.86	4.86
.....	4.14	4.86	4.86
.....	4.13	4.86	4.86
.....	4.12	4.86	4.86
.....	4.11	4.86	4.86
.....	4.10	4.86	4.86
.....	4.09	4.86	4.86
.....	4.08	4.86	4.86
.....	4.07	4.86	4.86
.....	4.06	4.86	4.86
.....	4.05	4.86	4.86
.....	4.04	4.86	4.86
.....	4.03	4.86	4.86
.....	4.02	4.86	4.86
.....	4.01	4.86	4.86
.....	4.00	4.86	4.86
.....	3.99	4.86	4.86
.....	3.98	4.86	4.86
.....	3.97	4.86	4.86
.....	3.96	4.86	4.86
.....	3.95	4.86	4.86
.....	3.94	4.86	4.86
.....	3.93	4.86	4.86
.....	3.92	4.86	4.86
.....	3.91	4.86	4.86
.....	3.90	4.86	4.86
.....	3.89	4.86	4.86
.....	3.88	4.86	4.86
.....	3.87	4.86	4.86
.....	3.86	4.86	4.86
.....	3.85	4.86	4.86
.....	3.84	4.86	4.86
.....	3.83	4.86	4.8

.0253	.0233	193
.0087	.0264	2076
.00382	.0294	193
.01	.0590	10682
.3621	.5388	78
.4721	.3219	4866
.4721	.4725	4894
.1206	.1291	19342
.370	2.70	4.8835
1.00-5.32	1.0015%	1.00

And,

HOSIERY COMPANY

Hosiery Company of North declared a stock dividend payable to stock of record containing 1,450,000 of its shares on Dec. 31, last. The company has changed from 500 shares of \$100 par value to no par. all of which are authorized, and 30,000 shares of no par value may be issued.

The quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports net profits of \$384,231, equal after preferred dividends of \$231 a share on the common shares of no par common. This corresponding quarter of 1925 shows a net profit of \$375,552 in the corporation's shares, to the same amount or \$231 a share, on 141,257 shares of common.

SEES DATA ON CURB MEMBERS

Information concerning the financial position of its members being sought by the New York curb market with the policy of their action on line exchange. Data on the New York stock market value of securities in loans, customers' accounts and operations by partners in individual firms and at other houses are requested before May 15.

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY

The Electric Auto-Lite Company reports net profits of \$671,219 for the first quarter of 1926, compared with \$1,000,000 for the same period of 1925.

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**BRODT-CRONIN
TEAM LEADING**

Two Omaha Women Bow ers in First Place in the Doubles

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26 (Special)—The Brodt and Cronin team of Elmhurst, Ill., holds the lead in the Women's International Bowling Congress being held here as a result of the fifth day's schedule of competition with a score of 2312. Second place held by the Gateway Grapefruit company five of Omaha, Neb., with 2265.

Two women from Omaha, Neb., Miss K. Anders and Miss S. Rauber, were the lead in the doubles yesterday afternoon with a score of 981 crowded out by one pin Mrs. E. Baurleiner of South Bend, Ind., and Mrs. E. Koperud of Milwaukee, who had held the lead since Saturday morning with 980. In third place are Mrs. J. Selander of Mrs. Vera Thompson of Omaha by virtue of a score of 976.

In the singles the honors for high score still go to Mrs. E. Lee of Indianapolis, Ind., for the 545 which was

made Saturday morning. Mrs. J. E. Bulzer of Minneapolis, Minn., holds the record for the women's score. It is regarded as unusually high for the early a stage of the competition, the big scores usually coming toward the end of the tournament. Mrs. Verne "match shooters" try to break the standing high marks. Following are the leaders:

DOUBLES

Mrs. K. Andersen and Miss S. Raubach, Omaha, Neb., 157.

Mrs. E. Baerline, South Bend, Ind., and Mrs. E. Kopperud, Milwaukee, 155.

Mrs. J. E. Bulzer and Mrs. Verne Thompson, Omaha, Neb., 155.

Mrs. J. E. Bulzer and Mrs. Verne Thompson, Omaha, Neb., 155.

Miss Caroline Stevens and Mrs. E. Baerline, South Bend, Ind., 155.

Mrs. M. Stung and Mrs. T. Jameson, Omaha, Neb., 155.

Mrs. N. A. Levy and Lillian Trestle, Madison, Wis., 153.

Mrs. E. E. Lee and Mrs. J. E. Schneiderman, Indianapolis, 151.

Mrs. Nellie Sunn and Mrs. M. Tornow, Appleton, Wis., 150.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young and Miss Josephine Hoban, Minneapolis, 149.

SINGLES

Mrs. E. E. Lee, Indianapolis, 142 1/2 174-1-0

[illegible]

**BRITISH FOOTBALL
RESULTS SATURDAY**

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Soccer football games played in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales Saturday resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

Birmingham 1, West Ham United 0.
Blackburn Rovers 3, Aston Villa 1.
Bury 4, Leicester City 0.
Cardiff City 2, Liverpool 2.

Everton 2, New Castle 0.
Sheffield United 2, Manchester
United 1.
Sunderland 2, Nottmham Forest
Tottenham Hot Spurs 0, Burnley 2.
West Bromwich Albion 2, Arsenal
2.

Second Division

Barnsley 2, South Shields 1.
Blackpool 0, Swansea Town 0.
Bradford City 2, Stockport County 2.
Bristol City 1, Aldershot 1.
Clapton Orient 1, Breston North End 1.
Darlington 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers
1.

Derby County 1, Oldham Athletics 0.
Hull City 1, Portsmouth 0.
Leeds United 1, Forest Green Rovers 1.
Port Vale 0, Fulham 2.
Southampton 1, The Wednesday 2.

Third Division—Southern Section

Berard's Queens Park Rangers 0.
Brightford 2, Exeter City 0.
Brighton Rovers 2, Bristol Rovers 0.
Bristol City 1, Plymouth Argyle 1.
Cray Palace 3, Reading 0.
Millwall 2, Newport County 3.
Plymouth Argyle 1, Torquay United 1.

Norwich City 2, Merthyr Town 2.
Plymouth Argyle 1, Charlton Athletic 0.
Southeast United 1, Gillingham 1.
Watford 4, Swindon Town 2.
NORTH YORKS SECTION
Ashton 2, Walsall 0.
Barrow 3, Tranmere Rovers 1.
Coventry City 5, Hartlepool United 2.
Crewe Alexandra 2, Grimsby Town 1.
Doncaster 6, Accrington Stanley 2.
Lincoln City 0, Rotherham United 3.
Nelson 0, Scialli 1.
New Brighton 1, Bradford 1.
Southport 3, Halifax Town 1.
Wiganboro 0, Chesterfield 1.
Wrexham 3, Durham City 0.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE
FIRST DIVISION
Celtic 6, Dundee United 2.
Dundee 4, Cowdenbeath 3.
Kilmarnock 1, Aberdeen 1.
Morton 3, Airdrieonians 2.
Patrick Thistles 1, Hearts 4.
Rutherglen 1, Celtic Park 2.
Rangers 2, Hamilton Academicals 0.
St. Mirren 3, Aberdeen 0.
Falkirk 2, Clydebank 3.

Half Moon representatives to 1 goal in the second half after the strenuous campaign the British players have engaged in, was a surprise. The summary:

CRESCENT	OXFORD-CAMB.
Wilbourne, Jones, 1st a....1st d. Brown	
Jablonska, 2d a.....2d d. Sholl	
Sutherland, Dittmar, 3d a....3d d. Harker	
Raymond, Kelly, c.....	

Brown, Griffin, 3d d. 3d a. Good
Latimer, 2d d. 2d a. Imbr
Ostrom, 1st d. 1st a. Melland
Holmann, cp. p. Ogilvie
Houghton, p. cp. Starks
Scott, ih. oh. Formby
McCormack, oh. ih. Parkins
Barnard, Stewart, g. g. Woods

Score—Crescent Athletic Club 4, Oxford-Cambridge Universities 2. Goals

Scott 2, Raymond, Ostrom for Crescent;
Formby, Parkins for Oxford-Cambridge.
Referee—E. P. Cypriot, Crescent A. C.
Time—Two 30m. periods.

HARVARD WINS EASILY
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 26 (AP)—
Harvard University captured every first
place for a total of 101 points in a track
and field meet here Saturday with Wash-
ington and Lee. It was the first time since

FALL RIVER WINS, 2 TO 0
FALL RIVER, April 26—The Fall River F. C. shut out Providence, here, yesterday, 3 to 0, in an American Soccer League game. It was the final meeting of the teams in the league series.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE TENNIS
Harvard 9, Army 0.
Navy 5, Lehigh 4.
N. Y. U. 7, Rutgers 2.
Columbia Alumni 5, Columbia 4.
Stevens 6, Lafayette 2.

Amherst 6, Worcester P, L a.

CANTON UNDER
MARTIAL LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

set forth. There are two bridges across the canal which defend, like a huge moat, the Concessions. One is the "English bridge," the other the "French bridge," leading into the English and French compounds, respectively. Armed guards pace them, and tremendous barricades of barbed wire bristled ominously.

We passed through the French compound and across the bridge into the native city, while the French marines on guard regarded us doubtfully. Into a seething and bewildering mass of humanity we plunged. On one side lay the canal, thronged with junk-shops and stalls, and on the other side were small shops, offering an indescribable array of such wares as revealed not a single feature of the west. Eyes, like those of the street, and on the footpath men passed bearing burdens of startling weight and chanting, as they went, a sort of strange, but curiously appealing, singing, as if to lighten the labor.

How different it all was from English Hong Kong, to see which is, indeed, a great delight, but which supplants in very small degree one's school-day fund of information on the real China! In the fascinated consideration of this vivid, exotic, bewildering picture all thought of uncertainty as to one's situation in a lone European in the midst of native China—vanished. Here, if anywhere, was the goal of the long search for something "different," something altogether apart from the world. For that is what Canton always was in the past; and today its position as a center of intrigue and political embroilment of almost world-wide significance, but accentuates its fascination.

What can be more entrancing than a place where one has no idea what will happen next? I feel, as I write in the lodging-place which I discovered after miles of wandering about the unimaginable streets, that the situation has no contact whatever with reality. I cannot make it seem other than a dream. I know that somewhere over there beyond the river is the European concession, that the American Consulate is there, and that the Consul knows that I am here, quite against his advice, indeed. And I know, too, that at 10 o'clock the gates were closed for the night, the barbed-wire barricades set up, and the guards doubled. Yet I found here, in this Chinese hotel, a young Chinese of marked intelligence and courteous bearing, who spoke English excellently, and why not, pray? He had been 10 years in Boston, U. S. A., and had only lately returned. So that I feel that I am among friends, after all, even deep in the native part of Canton.

Russian Advisers Abound

Although there is an unmistakable undercurrent of hostility against the masses in Kwangtung Province against the Communist element, yet, as close investigation as it is possible to make in Canton reveals with equal clarity that the Russian advisers are the upper hand. The situation is one of innumerable complications and intricacies, altering from day to day, and obscured to the outsider by all sorts of rumors from every conceivable source, without any authentic whatever. After last Saturday's manifestation against the Russians, when a dozen Moscow Communists were ordered out of the Province by Chiang Kaishek, whose present position is practically that of military dictator in Canton, reports reached Hong Kong that several of the Soviet representatives had been executed. There is no likelihood that anything of the sort happened, or that any European or person of European lineage has been executed or is likely to be. General Chiang is said to have told the Russians that they were "lucky to get out alive," and that was all.

Yesterday two Russians were shot by Chinese police and slightly wounded while attempting to land goods from a launch in the river, but that might happen to anyone. The situation in that regard is that Canton has forbidden the importation of anything which might be a native city; and it is not even permitted anyone to purchase articles in the city and take them into the concessions. So that technically everything that is landed in the city from craft in the harbor and being transported, and although it is every day, is quite understood by Europeans to be at the risk of being shot at by the guards. That happens now and then, and invariably starts rumors of an attack on Europeans, rumors which are spread in Hong Kong, and sometimes the outside world in grotesquely exaggerated form.

Protection for Europeans

Chiang declares that he has given express orders to everyone that no European must be molested anywhere in the Province, and that he abides by the Government's pronouncements. There is every reason to believe these orders are being respected. I have walked all through the city and even been inside the walls of the old town, into the temple inclosures, and into the back corners, with no manifestations from the people except those of intense curiosity. The Concessions are still heavily barricaded and closed at dark, and the French fortifications have not been removed since last summer. But it is very doubtful if all this is necessary.

One gains the impression more and more the further he gropes into the masses of the people are not hostile to anyone. The Cantonese Chinese is a laborer and a hard one, as is apparent on every hand. He struggles for his means of subsistence every hour of the day; and he has no time for political intrigues and racial hostility, no interest in them, and not the least understanding of what it is all about. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred when he becomes troublesome he is being made a pawn in somebody's game, the tool of self-seekers and spoliators.

turn, a cold shoulder to Communism. The only explanation of the incident that can be obtained is that these particular Russians were making themselves obnoxious in their over-confident attitude toward the Government. Canton is quite willing to be "advised" by Moscow, and Moscow has plenty of people here to do the advising. But Canton clearly does not purpose to be ruled by Moscow, and whenever the Communists reveal their real intentions for ultimate dominion, of course, their only aim—just then they will almost certainly be sent packing.

For three or four days, indeed, the two local newspapers sympathetic to Communism were suspended. But they have resumed publication, and there is also a sheet printed in English called the Canton Gazette, whose four pages are devoted almost wholly to the most outrageous attacks on the English, and the most viciously distorted reports of happenings all over the world in which England is concerned. Continental newspapers are reported as declaring the League of Nations a "mass of ruins," the old European cosmogony re-established, and so forth. These, and the Moscow propaganda, of course, pure and simple.

A Picketing System

The boycott situation presents the most inexplicable problem of all. There is a thorough picketing system in vogue, and a formal "strikers' court" to pass upon such persons as violate the boycott. The Canton Government is beyond question in sympathy with this arrangement, and yet it persistently denies all official knowledge of the existence of any of it, and refuses to discuss that phase of the local situation as a lone European in the midst of native China—vanished. Here, if anywhere, was the goal of the long search for something "different," something altogether apart from the world. For that is what Canton always was in the past; and today its position as a center of intrigue and political embroilment of almost world-wide significance, but accentuates its fascination.

Nothing could be clearer than the inspiring source of all this; and all the Europeans in Kwangtung Province, together with many influential Chinese, are urging that the Western world be more clearly enlightened as to the situation in Canton. "Through China Moscow is fighting the whole of Europe," declared a prominent missionary to me today. "And not only that, but we are beginning to feel that there is, within a radius of 100 miles, a general anti-Christian movement of a persistency which we have rarely, if ever, encountered before. The soldiers of the Red Army, or the White either, if it happens to be the one there, annoy us in every possible way, insult our people and frighten our Chinese students and workers. Thus far they have rarely molested us forcibly, for it appears that they have been told not to do that. But they show hostility by every other means, and they are turning the people against us more and more. There is no doubt in the mind of any of us that it is all a part of the Communist anti-Christian campaign; and to us it is becoming very essential that the outside world understand that."

Moscow Seeks Control

The sum of it all, then, is that the Moscow Government is striving in every possible way to secure a complete domination of Southern China through control, in the first place, of the Canton Government. That Government is more or less divided, as the "Reds" seem to stand for the "Red" element, the "Whites" for the "White" element, and what is factually termed locally, the "Pink" element. This holds the balance of power at present, and its sympathies appear to fluctuate almost from day to day. China himself is more or less "Pink." And if this element can be induced to spurn Moscow, the Canton Communists will have to flee for their lives.

If, on the other hand, the middle element finally turns to the Soviet, the results will have a far-reaching significance. English trade and English prestige will be as good as finished in South China; and the rest of Europe, with America, will be in pretty much the same predicament. And what is more than that, the Christian establishments of many years are not at all unlikely to tumble about the missionaries' ears over night. Western prestige and influence in the East will suffer a blow the consequences of which cannot be all too forecast. This must be prevented at any cost.

Without yielding anything to the ultra-sentimentalists, who have, by general consent, done too much harm already, I think it is fair to say that some sentiment is not altogether out of place in dealing with the Chinese. There has, perhaps, been a little too much of the policy of making China "respect" Europe by means of the "heavy hand." The time for that method seems to be past, if, indeed, it ever was the correct method. There is reason to believe that Chinese intelligence, Chinese kindness and Chinese psychology would respond more than they ever would have done in the past, to such dealings as two nations of the Caucasian race would use toward one another, ostensibly at least.

In other words, dealings now and henceforth should not be based on a misunderstanding of a superior to his underlings. Some degree of equality should be maintained, in the opinion of many Europeans in South China. The alternative has been pointed out many times before. It is not a pleasant one in its significance for Europe. It should be forestalled by immediate and reasonably amicable methods of dealing with the Hong Kong-Canton boycott situation. With that out of the way, China can probably be trusted to end banditry and piracy and to bring some order out of the present chaos.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Mary Baez, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Maude G. Carlton, Glastonbury, Conn.; Robert Hammond, Waltham, Mass.; Dr. W. W. Hoerner, Patuxent, Md.; Paul F. Mearns, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. A. Merrill, Fort Wayne, Ind.

What They
are saying.

LUCY W. PEABODY: "Women generally are quite aware of the attack on the Eighteenth Amendment, and are preparing to meet the attack through utilizing the vote granted to them under the Nineteenth Amendment."

WALTER DILL SCOTT: "All resources, whether manhood, womanhood, property or what not, should be available at the President's call to defend the country."

A. B. WALKLEY: "Isben would have been all very well if it hadn't been for the Isbensites."

G. K. CHESTERTON: "I believe a new and enormous number of people now have no opinions at all."

SIR EDMUND GOSSE: "I don't want to see French and English molded together in one common and undifferentiated type. I would much rather see them side by side like two coach horses pulling a family coach."

WINSTON CHURCHILL: "The British Chancellor of the Exchequer and his successors will be asked to pay the United States about £100,000 a day, every day, for the next three generations."

WILLIAM E. BARTON: "The cradle of every Hercules is surrounded by serpents."

PROF. ARNOLD TOYNBEE: "It is in her Pacific policy that the United States may affect the fortune of England profoundly for evil or for good."

GOV. NELLIE T. ROSS: "I am old-fashioned enough to believe that no career for women is as glorious or satisfying as that which wifehood and motherhood offers."

Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 4)

Study Club of Fort Worth, 9:30—Conductor, Mary Lynn Rollins, pianist and singer.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNR, Regina, Sask. (474 Meters)
8 p. m.—Story by Aunt Jenny, followed by studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNR, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)
8 p. m.—Address by R. L. Davis, assistant professor of animal husbandry, University of British Columbia, on "The Sheep and Wool Situation, With Special Application to British Columbia." 8:30—Studio program by the D. O. K. Quartet: first tenor, J. L. Evans; second tenor, S. C. Nicholas; baritone, A. A. Clarke; bass, J. Hamilton; musical director, E. Lupton; orchestra, assisted by Miss Bebe Muller, soprano.

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (444 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weather report and "The Office." 8:50—Financial summary. 9—Frederick and Nelson: children's radio play, "The Little Prince and the Star." 9:30—Orchestra, directed by Henry Damski.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
9 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—News items and sporting results. 8—Educational program: book review, horticultural talk; music by the Alicia McBryde Quartet. 10—Dance music. Herman Kellner's dance orchestra and intermission piano solos by Curt Kramer.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (489 Meters)
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8 p. m.—Star-News Concert Hour, with Adolf Tandler Instrumental Group and other artists.

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"Madam Butterfly"

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The performance was another of those achievements of which the conservatory has a right to be proud. Comparisons may be of doubtful value, as well as odorous, yet a notable record in the conservatory's production may be conveyed by saying that if it did not reach the level of those of the better professional companies, it was at all events superior to many one has heard from second or third line troupes. It is truly remarkable that the conservatory, relying only on its own students, past and present, should be able to offer such finished performances as those of "Hänsel and Gretel" last year, and of "Butterfly" on the present occasion.

Of course, the musical direction of Mr. Goodrich had much to do with the success of both productions. Thorough musician and experienced operatic conductor as he is, he must receive major credit for the artistic unity attained. Yet the performers, vocal and orchestral, should not be deprived of their meed of praise for the intelligence they displayed in

carrying out his instructions. So far as sincerity and self-subsiding devotion were concerned, their work was far superior to the dull conventionalism of the average professional lyric stage.

Miss Francis distinguished herself by her sympathetic impersonation, and she was ably seconded by Mme. Swartz. Mr. McIntyre's Goro was admirably acted. Mr. Robinson and Mr. McCloskey did what was possible within their unheroic roles. The chorus sang whole-heartedly. The stage management, under the direction of Frank St. Leger, was excellent.

PROVIDENCE MAY
BUILD SUBWAYSPlanning Engineer Submits
25-Year Program

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26 (Special)—Robert Whitten, city planning engineer, has completed a survey and study, attempted with the purpose of solving the traffic problems of the Rhode Island capital. His recommendations, submitted to the city government, provides a 25-year program of building tunnels, bridges, viaducts, street widening projects and a variety of cross-town routes to be either newly built or extended from existing highways.

The report contains no estimate of costs, which, it is stated, will follow. To supplement this study is a study of subways, in which William W. Lewis, a Boston engineering expert on the subject, is now engaged. Mr. Whitten's study aims to cope with a doubled population of nearly 600,000 persons and 257,000 motor vehicles, as against a possible 1,000,000 which now have use of streets of Greater Providence. In lieu of unavailable estimates of cost Mr. Whitten says the plan involving 12 cardinal projects, will cost less than a piecemeal policy of meeting increasing exactions over the same quarter-century period.

A bridge to cross the harbor at Field's Point and a 25-mile parkway connecting Pawtucket and Pawtucket are among the projects which, according to city officials, will require considerable study.

BACK BAY MINISTERS
WILL CONFER AT 4

(Continued from Page 4)

Study Club of Fort Worth, 9:30—Conductor, Mary Lynn Rollins, pianist and singer.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNR, Regina, Sask. (474 Meters)
8 p. m.—Story by Aunt Jenny, followed by studio program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNR, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)
8 p. m.—Address by R. L. Davis, assistant professor of animal husbandry, University of British Columbia, on "The Sheep and Wool Situation, With Special Application to British Columbia." 8:30—Studio program by the D. O. K. Quartet: first tenor, J. L. Evans; second tenor, S. C. Nicholas; baritone, A. A. Clarke; bass, J. Hamilton; musical director, E. Lupton; orchestra, assisted by Miss Bebe Muller, soprano.

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (444 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weather report and "The Office." 8:50—Financial summary. 9—Frederick and Nelson: children's radio play, "The Little Prince and the Star." 9:30—Orchestra, directed by Henry Damski.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
9 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—News items and sporting results. 8—Educational program: book review, horticultural talk; music by the Alicia McBryde Quartet. 10—Dance music. Herman Kellner's dance orchestra and intermission piano solos by Curt Kramer.

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Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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RIORAN, N. Y.—110 acres, woodland, orchards; 12-room house, running water, bath, and attic; price \$5000. Box 1-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

After running a somewhat tempestuous course for three weeks, the hearings before the

The Lesson of the Prohibition Hearings

Senate committee on the effects of prohibition have been concluded. At their initiation the Christian Science Monitor hazarded the prediction that they could serve no good purpose. After following them carefully throughout, we are inclined to modify this opinion. Not that they demonstrated any facts not already generally known, or that there has emerged from the prodigious mass of testimony any really constructive suggestion for correcting the conditions imposed upon the people of the United States by the endeavor of the liquor interests to force their return to power. But the hearings did make clear the fact that what is sought by the enemies of prohibition is what Mr. Wheeler called "booze with a kick," and that every one of the many expedients they suggest for changing existing conditions is devised to accomplish this end, however smooth and plausible may be the pretensions with which it is proffered.

The country as a whole will accept as conclusive the evidence offered by the wets that the prohibition law is not being enforced. It will go further and express its conviction that the people who presented this scathing indictment and marshaled the evidence in its support do not want the law enforced, never did want it enforced and are among the principal influences in encouraging its evasion. Beyond doubt, too, the wets raised a reasonable doubt as to whether the high federal authorities charged with the enforcement of the law really wish to enforce it. But this doubt was common before these hearings, and has been but little strengthened by them. There has been no period since the incoming of the Harding Administration that the advocates of prohibition have not felt that to leave its enforcement with the Treasury Department was to place it in unfriendly hands.

In theory, the Senate committee was a fact-finding commission. In practice, it invited all sorts of suggestions, schemes and propaganda. The wets proved the lack of efficient enforcement of the law, but having accomplished this redundant task they offered as remedies plans the efficacy of which could by no possibility be proved. Their favorite nostrum was the sale of beer and wine, under government direction and with a prohibition against the liquor being consumed on the premises where sold.

With cheerful alacrity they turned from denouncing existing conditions as inducing people to drink in the home liquor obtained with difficulty and illegally, to demand a reform which would make liquor as easy to buy as postage stamps and make the home the only place for its consumption. They insisted—and proved—that prohibition agents employed to destroy the liquor traffic were in too many cases corrupted by the sellers of whisky, and as a remedy they suggested the creation of an army of governmental employees entrusted with the task of selling only a specified class of alcoholic beverages. What would the present-day bootlegger do to that organization?

It was impossible to read the pleas of distinguished senators and publicists in behalf of placing the sale of liquor in the hands of the Government without wondering if they would approve the socialistic program of government railways, telegraphs, grain elevators, power plants and the like. Is the liquor business so necessary and so elevating a one that it alone can be properly conducted by the state? Do those who feel that Uncle Sam failed as a railroad man think he would do better as a bartender?

The dries were successful in controverting the evidence of those who sought to set up the varying laws of Canadian provinces as advantageous. It was shown conclusively that where the demand for 2.75 per cent beer had been granted, an equally loud outcry had been raised for a higher potency. It was demonstrated that government control did not check bootlegging, or the evils inseparable from the saloon.

The dry leaders failed, in our judgment, to emphasize properly the enormous economic value of prohibition. They did indeed offset the opposition of a certain labor organization with evidence of the prohibition activities of such powerful bodies as the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers. But the opportunity to put personally on the stand such a group of representative captains of industry as might well have been gathered was not seized. The opinion of Secretary Hoover that prohibition is one of the three bases of American prosperity might well have been made the subject of practical confirmation.

We are frankly tired of writing about prohibition. We wish the narrow and noisy minority which keeps it constantly in agitation could find some tribunal to which its case might be referred for final adjudication. But where can such a tribunal be found? After more than half a century of discussion, the Congress of the United States and all but three of the legislatures of the United States adopted the prohibition amendment, and every court, including the Supreme Court of the United States, has upheld the legislation enacted for its enforcement.

Where now can it be taken? The friends of liquor ask for a national referendum—something for which the Constitution itself makes no provision. The suspicion is natural that they demand something which they know is impossible in order to give plausible excuse for continued evasion of the law as it stands.

And so the hearings, after all the ill-nature and bitterness shown in them, leave the question of the prohibition law and its effects where it was before they were held. No legislation will be recommended by the committee. It is even rumored that it may not even submit a formal report. In view of this lame and impotent conclusion, it may well be asked why the Monitor should now change its earlier opinion that nothing of value could come from the hearings.

Our reason is simple. We believe that the

fixity of evil purpose shown by the wets will arouse the friends of prohibition to new and more vigorous efforts. They must take up again the work of education which was prosecuted before the adoption of the amendment. Political activities are necessary. Wets must be fought at the polls and unfit enforcement officials must be eliminated. But above all things the people must be educated in the evil of the liquor traffic. A generation is growing up that never knew the saloon and its wickedness.

The economic value of prohibition must be ceaselessly stressed. It should not be possible for anyone to question the fact that, even though insufficiently enforced, prohibition has brought prosperity to the Nation. As a humorous commentator remarked: "Henry thinking of 5,000,000 men sitting in saloons instead of in Ford's typifies what repeal would do to the business of the Nation." The business interests which have so greatly prospered through prohibition should now be welded into a phalanx for its defense.

Abyssinia breaks into the news only very irregularly. The Western world, during the

The Status of Abyssinia

last six years, has been much too busily engaged elsewhere to find occasion for a very widespread interest in developments in this African empire south of the Egyptian Sudan. It is safe to say, however, that this lack of popular concern provides no clue to the extent of diplomatic anxiety for Abyssinia. With the exception of Liberia, this nation is the only section of the African continent that has not fallen under foreign domination. And the ability of the Abyssinians to resist partition constitutes one of the few instances of the successful opposition of a so-called backward people to the advance of the nations of Europe.

Just how alert diplomatic circles remain to conditions in this kingdom is indicated by the stir which was aroused a few days ago when it was unofficially rumored that a new attempt to divide the country was about to be undertaken by Italy and Great Britain. The rumors, of course, were merely rumors, but they did bring to light the fact that both the Italian and British governments are interested in furthering, as rapidly as possible, the economic development of the nation.

Although the sovereignty of Abyssinia has been guaranteed by Great Britain, France and Italy since 1906, the membership of the nation in the League of Nations provides an equally powerful post-war guarantee. Italy, at one time, made a desperate bid for control of the country in 1889, but the Abyssinians under the astute leadership of their Emperor Menelik overwhelmed the Italian army at Adowa in 1896 and effectively put an end to the encroachments of Italy. Treaty agreements with the three powers most concerned determined the status of Abyssinia and have governed the relations of that nation with the West up to the present time.

England and Italy, however, have more than a casual stake in the well-being of the country. Since James Bruce in 1770 discovered, in Abyssinia, the source of the "blue" Nile and traced its course to Khartoum, where it joins with the "white" Nile, the importance of this territory for Egypt has been apparent. England, always on the alert to guard the essential waterways into the Sudan, can hardly escape an interest in the country that holds so great a source. Similarly, Great Britain is concerned in Abyssinia because the route of the railroad from the Cape to Cairo skirts quite close to its frontiers.

Italy, too, is involved in Abyssinian developments because of Italian Somaliland on its southeastern frontier and of the Italian colony of Eritrea on the northeast. The present reports, in fact, largely arose out of Italy's desire to secure a concession to build a railroad through Abyssinia connecting these two territories which are controlled by Italy. Just how intimate is the Italian influence in Abyssinia is indicated by the fact that the country is represented at Geneva by an Italian.

Although much of Abyssinia is inaccessible and sparsely populated, there is said to be a great deal of unexplored mineral wealth within its borders, particularly coal and oil. With the rights of the Abyssinians jointly guaranteed by the powers and by the League, the development of these resources will probably proceed without infringement of the sovereignty of the nation, itself.

Standing on the threshold and looking forward, his vision cleared and his judgment fortified by the activities of ninety-two years, Chauncey M. Depew broadcasts to those of his own and a later generation who are marching forward a message of hope with the promise of fruition. He looks

Looking Forward at Ninety-Two

backward from his vantage point only to point to the record which he cites to establish the reasonable premise which he lays down. This may not be easily stated in brief terms, if one would faithfully convey just the thought expressed at some length. But perhaps it will be sufficient to quote a single paragraph in which he seeks, apparently, to embrace a condensation of his articles of faith in a divine shaper and director of man's destiny. Explaining his religious convictions, Mr. Depew said: "I absolutely believe there is a just God. Certainly all my life I have been indebted to a supreme power. All that I am and all that I have accomplished is due to a just God, a loving God. . . . Repeatedly my own appeals have been answered by Him, perhaps not just the way I ask for, but always they have been answered."

As the world estimates and measures success, Mr. Depew is successful. He has not sought to give the formula which he followed in all the busy years down to the present. He has served his State as a United States Senator, has been active for three-quarters of a century in the councils of his political party, has stood as the head of a great railroad corporation which he

still serves as chairman of its board of directors, and has taken a leading part in civic affairs. But perhaps the inquisitive investigator may find a key to this in what he has to say in answer to the somewhat blunt query as to how he has attained his remarkable age. He answered: "I think my age is due to the fact that I have been on good terms with humanity. I have made strenuous efforts to be calm, to be tranquil. I have cultivated people all my life because I liked them."

Several years ago Mr. Depew wrote and published a most interesting and entertaining autobiography. There are indications that a revision and republication of this book will be necessary. The record as it was written is not complete. It is a continuous or continuing event, like the "farewell" birthday dinner tendered the distinguished New Yorker some thirty years ago by his friends who were members of a club in an adjacent city. This event has been an annual or fixed festivity ever since, evidently with a fair prospect of its being continued indefinitely.

The calendar, too commonly regarded as an arbitrary affair, unbending and inflexible, seems somehow to adapt itself to the seasons as they recur and depart according to their whims. We hear much, from time to time, of the climatic changes which it is said are taking place here and there upon the surface of the earth, but the fact remains, despite this, that seed time and harvest, spring and autumn, summer and winter, follow in about their established order. So regular are these seasonal changes that in many parts of the country the people of the United States have deemed it wise to designate in advance what they term "official summer time."

The Return of Summer Time

By this action, in which it is agreed that the working day shall begin one hour earlier, they gain, theoretically, an extra hour of daylight at the close of day. This might be done without special enactment or agreement of course, but that all business, especially in the towns and cities, may conform to a uniform rule as to time, it has been found wise to "legalize" the method.

Yesterday, in most of the states which follow this custom, summer time was officially ushered in. It is interesting, as one adapts himself to the change, to observe the ease with which the friendly mantle clock insinuates its arbitrary rule over unprotesting humans. Obeying its gentle command, the never too willing early riser begins the day an hour earlier than usual without thought of serious protest. He is looking a little way ahead, of course, to the longer evening, or the longer stretch of daylight to be devoted to such pleasurable pursuits enjoyed outside the office or shop as he may choose to follow.

It is not difficult, if one is so inclined, to observe in this more or less popular movement to adapt the summer daylight to the convenience and comfort of what may be assumed to be a majority of the people of the states and communities which have adopted "summer time" schedules, a realization of the possibility of gaining a greater degree of dominion over what may be regarded as human destiny. Time has, under the old dispensation, been invested with immutability. This attribute has never possessed and never can possess. We measure it in such terms as we ourselves agree upon and fix. Perhaps we have too long forgotten how infinitesimal our little hours, our days, and even our eras are in the larger economy in which no beginning nor ending is recognized.

But there is an even happier and more gratifying realization. It is that the thing we call time belongs to man, rather than man to time; but with this there comes also the realization that as we are emancipated from time-service and assume the mastery, we assume an added responsibility. We must, if we are to direct, see to it that time is put to its proper uses.

Editorial Notes

Professor Einstein, famous for his relativity theory, propounded an interesting question the other day, when he asked in a general sort of a way, according to a published interview, "Why do people speak of great men in terms of nationality? Great Germans, great Englishmen?" And his comment in the same connection is unquestionably sound. "Great men," he said, "are simply men and are not to be considered from the point of view of nationality, nor should the environment in which they were brought up be taken into account." This question of greatness is itself, of course, primarily and essentially a relative one, but just the same Milton was not far wrong when he wrote in the Second Defence of the People of England:

He alone is worthy of the appellation (great) who either does great things, or teaches how they may be done, or describes them with a suitable majesty when they have been done; but those only are great things which tend to render life more happy, which increase the innocent enjoyments and comforts of existence, or which pave the way to a state of future bliss more permanent and more pure.

Few stories carry more of inspiration than the life history of "Johnny Appleseed," whose one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was celebrated in Chicago by the planting of a two-acre memorial apple orchard in the Thatcher Woods, Cook County Forest Preserve. The story is well known, but it always bears repetition, as does many a story of unselfish service and devotion to a worthy cause. Utterly careless of money, as such, he was a living example of the power of friendliness and faith in human nature to protect in times of danger and to provide what is necessary for daily needs. Wandering around for forty years in volunteer service among the people of the wilderness, he established in all more than thirty nurseries and gave personal assistance to more than 500 settlers in laying out and planting their orchards. Throughout his years of travel in the forest, he never carried firearms, and a number of times he brought about peace between the Indian and the white man.

The Turkish Attitude Toward Christianity

By GEORGE HORTON

Mr. Horton for many years was United States Consul-General at Smyrna. He has been decorated Knight of the Order of Gregory the Great for protection afforded Christian populations in Turkey. At the time of the burning of Smyrna by the Turks he was the American consular representative at that port, and was instrumental in saving the lives of many Christians. He is in a position to speak authoritatively of conditions in Turkey.

One of the most important questions in connection with the proposed ratification by the United States of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey has to do with the stand which Christians in America should take, especially with reference to the continuance of their missionary institutions in that country.

When I came to treat of that subject in my book, "The Blight of Asia," I found myself in a difficult and painful position. I have the greatest reverence and admiration for that great body of splendid men and women, the American missionaries, who have carried the standard of the Master to the remotest corners of the globe, to regions of danger and unwholesome climate, and who have, in innumerable cases, testified to the holy cause with their lives.

The situation in Turkey, however, involves something even more fundamental, and I found, and still find, myself directly opposed in ideas to some of these admirable people.

At the time I wrote the book, I feared, I must confess, a sort of general condemnation on the part of church folk for my temerity in attacking the ideas of certain persons who are more or less held inviolable on account of the sacredness of their calling. I wrote, however, because I felt a distinct call to do so. I believed, and believe, that the cause of the Master and even of civilization is being imperiled by the attitude which is being taken in certain quarters, and that a situation has arisen, and a response has been given to it, unique in the history of the church.

I have been greatly encouraged on finding that my hand is being upheld by many Christians in all parts of America, not only among the most distinguished of the clergy, but also from the rank and file of the soldiers of the Blessed Captain.

A persistent pro-Turk propaganda has been carried on in the press of the United States, I will not say by whom or for what reasons, beginning soon after the fearful and colossal Armenian massacres and persecutions, continuing during and after the destruction of Smyrna and the orgies of lust and slaughter that marked that event, and is going on at present. The impression produced is that the Turk has become somehow different, in some mysterious manner, "new," illogical and ridiculous as this really is, yet the impression is more or less produced.

It is hard to find an analogy. Suppose, however, just before the intended execution of some notorious criminal, it was discovered that he owned a valuable strip of oil-bearing land on which mission buildings were situated, and it became necessary that he live and be received into decent society. Then suppose the courts had said, or some governor or the President, "Ah, but this is a new man. He is making great progress in the graces of society. On account of this oil and these buildings, he has become different somehow, and we must let him go, and extend the right hand of fellowship to him."

Now, I have shown conclusively, I think, in my book, that the Turk has insulted humanity and offended civilization beyond all hope of excuse or apology, until such time as he shows genuine repentance and a heartfelt indication to make restitution.

I am not speaking as a theologian, for I make no pretense to be such, but I will say the only claim that has ever been made for miraculously changing a man's character is that which is effected by conversion to Christianity. But the Turks have definitely ostracized Christ from their regions. They have been washed, not in the blood of Christ, but in oil.

The destruction of Smyrna and the more recent persecutions of the Nestorians were but condoning acts in a steady extermination of Christians by Muhammadans, as I have shown in my book. The one thing the Turk in-

sisted on, and insists on, was and is his right to destroy his helpless Christian subjects.

The fact that the United States has looked on quietly, and that a pro-Turk propaganda of excuse and apology has gone on in America, involves the United States in an implication of tacit consent to the massacres for interested reasons. And this is a fearful thing. The ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, with the extension of the right hand of fellowship to the Turk under its terms, would strengthen this suspicion. The great danger to Christianity in America, and to its resultant civilization, is that it may be tarnished or swamped by material interests.

When such a crisis appears, it is the duty of all men of high ideals to speak out. Now, what the missionaries in Turkey are doing, is "marking time." They naturally wish to save their buildings, such as are left, and they say that they will be on the ground, ready for work, when the time comes. In the meantime, they will be exerting a good influence by the example of their lives.

They are wrong, in my opinion, for the following reasons: The Turk never was a believer in the altruistic nature of these schools. I speak from personal knowledge. He thought they were supported by the American Government for reasons connected with imperialistic designs, for the advancement of commerce, or simply as business enterprises. The easy abandoning of Christian teaching by the missionaries has confirmed this belief beyond all hope of remedy. The Turk now says: "So we were right. It wasn't really for teaching Christianity that those people were here. They have other ironies in the fire."

A Christian college without Christian teaching is "Hamlet" without Hamlet. More, it is a bad thing and does more harm than good. It would have been more potent for the cause of Christ if those missionaries had denounced the acts of the Turks with horror and had come home. If Turkey ever throws open her doors to Christ, the missionaries can find all the money they need in this country to rebuild their institutions.

Standing on the quay at Smyrna during the massacre, I heard a missionary say to his wife: "Don't say anything bad about the Turks when you get home. Remember, we have got to stay here."

I do not impugn his motives. He was a good man, and no doubt meant to stay in a dangerous place, to do good. But I believe he was on the wrong track. In my book, I have shown, conclusively, I think, that very few Turks have been converted. Certainly, their acts during the last few years, and their present attitude, accepted by the missionaries, show very little effect of missionary influence. Church people may find something irregular in this, and will reply with full confidence: "Christ is bound to prevail over Muhammad."

I do not deny it, I believe it. But God works in his own way. I think I could support the proposition that no government has made great progress in civilization and prosperity since the appearance of the Master on earth that has not accepted his teachings. No government or people that does not adopt as the guide of its conduct those wonderful, luminous, just, tender and searching fundamentals, can compete with those that do.

Turkey has definitely destroyed Christians and Christianity within its borders and has forced the remnants of America's mission institutions to carry on without Christ—and they have done as told to do. She is on trial, as an anti-Christian country, and I believe that it is God's purpose to show the world that she cannot make it go.

Teaching the Turks arithmetic and English and no Christ will only help them to hold on the longer.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

A Spanish guitarist named Segovi has carried Moscow by storm with his playing. Several recitals which he gave in small halls where his instrument could be heard to the best advantage quite failed to satisfy the popular demand, and he finally gave two recitals in the famous "Kolonyi Zal" of the Trade Union Home, formerly the Moscow Noblemen's Club. Premier Rykov dropped his cares of state long enough to attend one of these recitals, appearing in a box with Mr. Ryazanoff, head of the Marx and Engels Institute, who is supposed to know more about Karl Marx and his theories than any other living man. Along with colorful Spanish dances by such modern composers as Albeniz and Granados, Segovi played a number of gavottes, sarabandes and other old-fashioned dances, some of them composed by musicians at the court of Louis XIV.

That America is plotting to turn Europe back to the ice age by diverting the warming waves of the Gulf Stream to its own shores was the somewhat startling news conveyed to readers of Moscow's evening newspaper recently. A Paris correspondent of the paper described in great detail an alleged plan for constructing a huge dam between Florida and Cuba, simultaneously cutting Canada off from the mainland by a canal. The dimensions of the dam were given as 160 miles in length, 1600 feet in height and 160 feet in breadth. It was calculated that 6,000,000,000 cubic centimeters of earth would be required for the construction of the dam. Attacks on America along the lines of Leon Trotsky's February speech, which represented the United States as a ravenous economic monster waiting to devour Europe, have been fairly common in the Russian press; but the tale about the alleged plan to divert the Gulf Stream takes first honors for its startling and imaginative qualities.

Illuminated little signs with such inscriptions as: "Lenin is the Banner of Communism," and "The Soviet Union is the Shield of the World Revolution," have become a fairly common feature of the Moscow streets at night. They are usually put up at the entrances to large houses, probably at the direction of the house committees, which are usually dominated by Communists.

The Nizhni-Novgorod Fair will be bigger and better than ever this year, according to a preliminary announcement by the president of the fair committee, Sergei Vassilievich Malishev, whom foreign visitors to this traditional Russian institution have learned to know and esteem for his warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Malishev declared that traders from practically all the Eastern countries which border on Russia will come to Nizhni-Novgorod to barter their nuts, raisins, cotton, wool and other raw products for Soviet machinery, glass and other manufactured goods. A special feature of this year's fair, according to Mr. Malishev, will be the increased attention given to products of the Russian hand trades. The Soviet Government has made appropriations running into millions of rubles to facilitate the production and sale of these articles of "kustar," or hand production.

One of the "swallows" heralding the approach of spring in Moscow is the appearance on the streets of little spaces marked out with chalk squares. Russian children are very fond of a skipping game, in which the object is to hop nimbly from one square to another, pushing a stone ahead of you all the time and carefully avoiding any touching of the chalk lines.

A queer fish found its way into the nets of some fishermen in the Don River. It was nothing less than the head

of a mammoth, which weighed 360 pounds. According to the estimate of Professor Beresovsky, this particular mammoth was flourishing about half a million years ago.

The city of Kharkov, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, has put into force certain restrictions on the sale of 40 per cent vodka. The liquor can be sold in the city between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon; on the markets which are on the outskirts of the city the hours of sale are between 8 and 2. No one is permitted to buy more than one bottle at a time. Workers' organizations are permitted to close vodka-selling institutions in the neighborhood of their factories, and can even completely prohibit the sale of the liquor in working class quarters of the city.

The population of Leningrad, it is announced, has reached the figure of 1,439,000. Before the war, when it was the capital of the old Russian Empire, the city claimed more than 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Lausanne Treaty

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Bishop Edward Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church referred to the Lausanne Treaty some time ago as a striking instance of "dollar diplomacy" and the disregard of human rights. He wrote:

Not a word was said at Lausanne about the protection of the Christian minorities. . . . Oil and tobacco were the big issues, and oil and tobacco were saved. The Christian minorities were left to shift for themselves.

Bishop Blake added the following characteristic instance of the American method of dealing with the Turks:

When Smyrna was sacked by the Turks, 100,000 people were put to death. We had four American destroyers in the harbor at the time, but we never lifted a voice or raised a gun to prevent the massacre. Absolute neutrality was the order from Washington.

The American consulate was burned, the American Y. M. C. A. was burned, the main building of the American school for girls was burned, and the American school for boys was looted. No effort was made to save these properties. But a company of American sailors was landed to protect the plant of the Standard Oil Company, and that was the only American property of any importance within a mile of Smyrna that was saved.

Dorchester, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

"I Love Humanity Too Much"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With deep interest I read the letter which was recently published on the front page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR under the caption, "I Love Humanity Too Much."

What a splendid thing it would be if the words, "I love humanity too much," could be adopted as a motto by all who oppose the dark and persistent efforts of the wets, whose slogan well might be, "I love the dollar too much."

Many a time when so-called respectable people have tried to convince me of the evil results of prohibition as it appeared to them, I have silenced, if not convinced, them as follows. I would ask, "Do you pray the Lord's Prayer?" As the usual reply is, "Yes," I would then say: "How do you expect His kingdom to come if you want prohibition to go?" A startled look is often the only answer to this last question.

New York, N. Y. C. B.